FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXVII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 22, 1844. [NO. 1407.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*

NEW
CHEAP GOODS.
WILLIAM McINTYRE

HAS received and now offers for sale at reduced rates, a new and choice assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

Comprising Prints, Ginghams, Lawns, Balzorines, Muslins, Bombazines, Alpaca, Lastring, black Italian and light colored Silks, Gymps, Silk Fringe, Cotton and Thread Edgings and Laces, Cassimeres, Summer Cloths, Vesting, fine white Flannel, Bleached Sheeting, Irish Linen, Black Lasting, Pantaloons Stuff, Cravats, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Sewing Silks, Spool Cotton, Patent Thread, Bed Ticks, Padding, Buckram, Canvass, Buttons, Diapers, Burlap, Bear Duck, Osnaburgs, Cotton and Silk Handkerchiefs, in all their various styles.

Also, Ladies' Umbrellas, Sun Shades, Parasols, Scotch Gingham Umbrellas, Bonnets, Hats, Shoes and Boots, Hardware, Carpenters' Locks, Files, Chisels, Augers, Lathing and Chopping Hatchets, Coopers' Axes, Drawing Knives, Hand Saws, Reap Hooks, Scythe Blades, Straw Knives, Knives and Forks, Pen and Pocket Knives, Scissors, Sheep Shears, Trace Chains, Weeding Hoes, Rowland's Mill Saws, Wagon Screws, Whittemore's Cotton and Wool Cards, Collins' Cast Steel Axes, Bar Iron, Cast Steel, Corn Shellers, Ploughs and Plough Castings, Hollow Ware, Pots, Ovens, Skillets, Kettles and Spiders, Crockery and Glass Ware, Groceries, Spices, Teas, Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Salt, Mess and prime Pork, Principe Cigars, &c.

May 8, 1844. 6tf

FOR SALE.
75 KEGS PURE WHITE LEAD,
25 ditto Extra Pure ditto.
JNO. HUSKE & SON.
May 15, 1844. 6tf

☞ **The 28th Annual Con**-vention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of North Carolina, will be held in St. Peter's Church, Washington, on the 4th Wednesday in May 1844.
EDWARD LEE WINSLOW, *Sec'y.*
May 13, 1844.

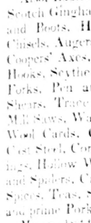
NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the Estate of Peleg Pearce, dec'd, by note or account, are requested to make immediate payment, as longer indulgence cannot be granted.
MARY E. PEARCE, *Administratrix.*
Fayetteville, May 15, 1844. 6-3w

Strayed or Stolen,

From the Subscriber, a small SORREL HORSE, with blaze in his face, the right hind foot white and a stifle shoe on his left. I will pay a reasonable charge for his delivery, or information enabling me to recover him.
JNO. CROW.
May 15, 1844. 6-2w

BRIGADE ORDER, No. 3.
HEAD QUARTERS,
4th Brigade N. C. Militia,
Carthage, April 11, 1844.



THE Special Court Martial convened for the trial of Colonel Duncan McCormick, having acquitted the said Duncan McCormick of the charges preferred against him, the action of the Court is approved. The Court is hereby dissolved.

Lieutenant Colonel Shaw is hereby ordered to parade his Regiment on the 4th day of July next, at the usual parade ground, when and where Colonel McCormick will resume the command. Col. McCormick is hereby discharged of arrest.

By order of the Brigadier General, W. D. Dowd.
D. G. MAC RAE,
Acting Aid-de-Camp.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.
HEAD QUARTERS,
35d Regiment N. C. Militia,
May 7, 1844.

PURSUANT to the annexed order of Brigadier General Dowd, Elijah Fuller will order the Captains of the several Companies composing this Regiment, to parade their Companies at the Court House in the Town of Fayetteville, on the 4th day of July next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and publish the usual notice thereof in the Newspapers published in the Town of Fayetteville.
WILLIAM SHAW, *Lt. Col.*

HEAD QUARTERS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS.
ATTENTION! *Gentlemen Officers of the 35d Regiment N. C. Militia:*

PURSUANT to the annexed order of Lt. Col. Wm. Shaw, you are hereby commanded to have your respective Companies at the Court House in the Town of Fayetteville, on the 4th day of July next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., armed and equipped as the law directs.
By order of Lt. Col. William Shaw.
ELIJAH FULLER, *Adjutant.*
Fayetteville, May 8, 1844. 6-4ly

State of North Carolina,
DUPLIN COUNTY.
Duplin Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1844.
Amos Brown *vs.* Dicey Brown.
Petition for Divorce.

IT is ordered that publication be made in the North Carolinian and Fayetteville Observer, newspapers printed in Fayetteville, for three months, that the defendant appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Duplin, at the Court House in Kenansville, on the 4th Monday in September, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, to the petition of the plaintiff, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and be set down for hearing ex parte.
Witness, William Farrior, Clerk of said Court at Office at Kenansville, the 4th Monday in March, 1844.
WILLIAM FARRIOR.
May 4, 1844. 6-3m

Valuable LOTS for Sale.

THE LAND South of Mumford street, usually known as the "Mumford Land," is for sale, in lots to suit purchasers.
For particulars, apply to Messrs. E. J. Hale or C. P. Mallett, or to the Subscriber in Wilmington.
JAS. OWEN.
May 8, 1844. 6-1m

BANK OF CAPE FEAR.
May 1, 1844.

THIS BANK has declared a Dividend of two (2) per cent. for the last four (4) months.
Its future Dividends will be made on the 1st of May and the 1st of Nov. in each year, to correspond with the alteration made by the Legislature in the periods of the annual meetings of the Stockholders.
THOS. H. WRIGHT, *Cashier.*
May 8, 1844. 6-3w

NEW GOODS.

JUST received, a new and handsome STOCK OF GOODS, in my line, viz:—
Very fine black CLOTHS,
Invisible green and blue-black ditto,
Cassimeres, (a variety of fancy,)
Black Silk Velvet, (best quality,)
Superior Black Satin, (for Vesting,)
Drap-de-ta, Bombazine,
Undressed White Linen,
Brown Drillings, Trimmings, &c.
Which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash. Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to call and see for themselves.

Tailoring.—Clothing made up well, and in the latest fashions, at my Shop on Hay street.
ARCHIBALD GRAHAM.
May 7, 1844. 5-3w

TO THE PUBLIC.

I HAVE now in Store my **STOCK OF GOODS** for the Spring and Summer Trade, embracing nearly every article kept in a Dry Goods and Grocery Store. Those in want of Goods will please call and examine the Stock.
P. TAYLOR.
April 20, 1844. 3-3m

Received per Henrietta,
5 BBLS. No. 1 MACKEREL, superior quality, for sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
April 17, 1844. 3tf

NEW GOODS.

WE have just received from New York and Philadelphia, our Stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, consisting of a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Hats, Shoes, and Groceries,

Which we will sell at the lowest market price.
PETER P. JOHNSON & CO.
April 6, 1844. 3-tf

CALL AND SEE.

NEW
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

THE Subscribers would inform the public generally, that they are now receiving their
SPRING & SUMMER GOODS
From the North, to-wit: Nutria, Brush, Cassimere, Silk, and Sporting HATS, all of the latest styles. Also, a large assortment of Leghorn, Manilla, Sea Grass, Pedale, and Palm Leaf HATS.

A good assortment of BOOTS and SHOES.

The public are invited to call and examine before supplying themselves, for we are determined to sell cheap for CASH, preferring the nimble sixpence to the slow shilling. ☞ Don't forget the Stand in the Southwest corner of the Market Square. ☜ We would acknowledge our thanks for the liberal patronage received from the public, and hope to merit and receive a continuance of the same.
JNO. C. THOMSON & CO.
April 9, 1844. 1-tf

RECEIVED PER STEAMERS,
15 HHDS. PRIME N. O. SUGAR,
10 ditto Cuba ditto,
48 bags prime Rio Coffee,
10 half bbls. Fresh Butter Crackers,
10 casks Cheese,
1 cask Rice.
ALSO,
An Invoice of Ready-made CLOTHING, Overcoats, Cloth Cloaks, Pantaloons, Vests, Scarfs, Shirts, &c. For sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
January 6, 1844. 88tf

1 CASK OLD FRENCH BRANDY,
1 do do Madeira WINE,
20 dozen Old Port ditto.
For sale low by
STUART & McGARY.
April 2, 1844. 1400tf

"THE HARE BELL, a Token of Friendship," edited by Rev. C. W. Everest; 37 cents.
"Sacerdotal Absolution," a Sermon, preached by the Rev. M. A. Curtis before the last Episcopal Convention of North Carolina; 10 cents.
For sale by E. J. HALE.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Rt. Rev. L. S. IVES, D. D., Visiter.
Rev. ALBERT SMEDES, Rector.

THE FIFTH SESSION of this School will commence on the 1st of June. A punctual attendance of the Pupils is requested.

TERMS.

For Board and English Tuition, per Session, payable in advance,	$100 00
Tuition in French, per Session,	12 50
" in Music on the Piano or Guitar, per Session, (with $3 for the use of Piano.)	25 00
Tuition in Music, on the Harp, (with $10 for use of Instrument.)	30 00

N. B. Beds and Bedsteads are furnished by the School; Pupils are required to furnish their own *bedding* and *towels*. The clothing of Pupils should be distinctly marked with the owner's name. Mrs. Smedes will superintend any purchases *Parents may authorise* their children to make in the City, *but no account will be opened at any Store* without the express sanction of Parents or Guardians. The Religious services of Sunday, being held in the Chapel of the Institution by the Rector, Pupils have rarely occasion to visit the City, and the plainest attire is all that they require. They are allowed to accept invitations in the City for the day only, once a month, and never for the evening. They have opportunities of seeing their friends, and acquiring ease of manner in society, at the *Soirees*, which are statedly held during the Session.
Raleigh, April 25, 1844. 4-4w

Received per Fayetteville,
50 BAGS St. Domingo COFFEE. Will be sold low.
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
April 1, 1844. 1400-tf

NOTICE TO PENSIONERS.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit as directed. From past experience, he flatters himself he can give general satisfaction.
Printed forms furnished gratis.
ELIJAH FULLER.
Fayetteville, August 15, 1843. 40-tf

Received per Steamer Henrietta,
100 BAGS PRIME RIO COFFEE,
50 ditto St. Domingo ditto,
10 dozen Windsor Chairs,
25 boxes superior Cheese,
50 boxes and half boxes Raisins,
For sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Dec'r 18, 1843. 85tf

GRAY'S OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers; old and fresh wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store, for sale at a reduced price.

PATENT MEDICINES.
Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills,
Ditto Anti-Bilious ditto.
Moffat's Life Pills & Phœnix Bitters.
Adams's Eye Water.
Evans's Pills.
For sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore.

COMSTOCK'S MEDICINES.

COMSTOCK & CO., Wholesale and Retail Druggists, No. 21, Cortlandt Street, near Broadway, New York, keep constantly on hand a large and general assortment of

DRUGS & MEDICINES, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Patent Medicines, Glass-Ware, Sweet Oil, &c.,

At the lowest prices for cash or approved paper. Country merchants are requested to call on them.

They have placed a few articles on sale at the Fayetteville Book Store, viz:—

OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA,—A Strengthener, Preserver and Restorer of the Hair, a cleanser of the head from dandruff and scurf, producing a beautiful gloss and curl, and preventing premature grayness.

DR. LIN'S BALM OF CHINA,—For the cure of all diseases that require external application. Price $1.

DALLY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR,—A Salve for the cure of Burns, Inflammations, Bruises, Sores, Mortifications, Chilblains, Tetter, Piles, &c. &c. Price 50 cents.

INDIAN VEGETABLE ELIXIR,—A sure and safe remedy for Rheumatism, acute and chronic, Gout, and all the chronic pains of bones, joints and muscles, arising from a too free use of Mercury or other causes. Price $1.

HEWES' LINIMENT,—A certain cure for the Inflammatory, Sciatic and Chronic Rheumatism. Price 50 cents.

DR. SPOHN'S HEADACHE REMEDY.—For Sick Headache, and Disordered Stomach. Price 50 cents.

Pamphlets containing Certificates of effects of the above Medicines, may be had at the Book Store.
January 18, 1843. 38-tf

EXTRACT FROM THE SPEECH OF MR. GARRET DAVIS, OF KENTUCKY,

Exhibiting the Expenditures of Mr. Van Buren's Administration, the Public Debt, and the condition of the Treasury at its close, &c.

Delivered in the House of Representatives of the United States, April 5, 1844.

There has been so much said recently of the expenditures of the Government under Mr. Van Buren's Administration, of the condition and resources of the Treasury, and of the amount of public debt when his term closed, and also of the necessity of the present amount of debt, both in this House and the newspapers, that I propose to present a statement of these matters. It is due as well to the country as to the party to which I am attached. I will endeavor to compress the statement within reasonable limits, and I will compile it from, and attach to it, the official Treasury documents, and refer to so much of the laws as form the sources from which it is drawn.

On the 4th day of March, 1837, President Jackson said in his valedictory on retiring from office, "I leave this great nation prosperous and happy." On that day Mr. Van Buren assumed the reins as his successor, and what was the then condition of the Treasury? Excluding the three instalments of the surplus revenue which were deposited among the States, there was the fourth instalment, the payment of which was suspended, upon his recommendation, by his friends in Congress, and a further surplus amounting, with it, to

	$17,109,472 26
There was also Government stock in U. S. Bank, which produced	9,124,749 00
Making	$26,234,221 26

That large sum, Mr. Van Buren and his friends, who constituted a majority in both Houses of Congress, had at the beginning of their career; and, in addition, they received regularly and without interruption, all the avails of the customs, the sales of the public lands, and of every other source of revenue. I will now proceed to state the general account of receipts and disbursements during Mr. Van Buren's Administration, and the amount of public debt and liabilities at its close. I will not charge him with the small balance of the old public debt, as it was not incurred by him; nor for Treasury notes beyond the amount he left outstanding, as the redemption of all others settled the account for their issue. He, and his friends will be held responsible for the interest upon Treasury notes paid during his Administration, and also the amount which had accrued when Gen. Harrison went into office. In the amount of revenue, I will exclude all under the head "miscellaneous," because the whole of this class resulted from the sale of the Government stock in the late U. S. Bank, and was means in the Treasury at the beginning of Mr. Van Buren's term.

Expenditures for 1837	$31,793,287 00	
Receipts	17,952,708 00	
Excess of expenditures		$13,640,578 00
Expenditures for 1838	$31,593,791 71	
Receipts	19,243,207 10	
Excess of expenditures		$12,350,584 61
Receipts for 1839	$30,217,680 70	
Expenditures	25,886,259 33	
Excess of receipts		$4,331,521 37
Expenditures for 1840	$23,502,370 37	
Receipts	16,793,867 71	
Excess of expenditures		$6,708,502 66
Expenditures for Mr. Van Buren's 4 years	$112,775,707 41	
Excess of expenditures for 1837, '38, and '40	$32,908,966 85	
Excess of revenue for 1839	4,331,421 37	
Excess of expenditures during Mr. Van Buren's term	$28,577,545 48	

But this expose does not yet fully exhibit the prodigality of Mr. Van Buren's Administration. When the people deposed him from office, he left to his successor a large amount of debt and liabilities. There were—

Outstanding Treasury notes	$5,680,831 40	
Interest then due	150,000 00	
	$5,830,831 40	
Debt due by Post Office Department	497,657 00	
Arrearages for Florida and Georgia militia, and on account of the Navy pension fund, appropriated at Extra Session, 1841	534,764 52	
Appropriations at 2d Session of 27th Congress.		
Arrearages to Florida militia	166,242 00	
Ditto to Georgia militia	175,000 00	
Ditto appropriated and paid for militia of Alabama, Tennessee, Missouri, and Louisiana	117,694 35	
For printing returns of 6th census	137,316 14	
For arrearages for printing ordered by both Houses of Congress, for works on rivers and harbors, for expenses of legislative council of Iowa, contingent expenses of U. S. courts, Post Office building, Greenough's statue	251,000 00	
Due the State of Maine for the services of her militia and civil posse, on the Northeastern boundary	505,000 00	
	$8,215,504 41	
Here is an actual amount of existing debt of	$8,215,504 41	
To which add the expenditures of	112,775,708 41	
	$120,991,212 82	
Credit him with balance in Treasury, 4th March, 1841, of	572,718 46	
Aggregate expenditures of Mr. Van Buren's Administration	120,418,494 36	
Being an annual average of	$30,104,623 59	

If he had found no surplus in the Treasury, the expenditures of Mr. Van Buren's Administration would have left a debt against the Government, equal to $26,234,221 26 cents, the amount of that surplus, (all of which he exhausted,) and $8,215,504 41 cents, the amount of actual debt at the close of his term, making together $34,449,725 67 cents, excluding all outstanding appropriations.

But it was the duty of Mr. Van Buren and his friends, who were the majority in both houses of Congress, to make provision for the public service in all its branches for the year ensuing their retirement. This was done by leaving specific appropriations of all kinds undrawn, 4th March, 1841

	$27,134,721 30
Indefinite appropriations drawn between 4th March and 1st December, 1841	1,771,269 46
To which add for outstanding Treasury notes and other debts	8,215,504 41
Making the whole liabilities upon the Treasury, when he retired	$37,121,495 17

These appropriations comprehended the sums which Congress had by law voted for the maintenances of the army and navy, and every other branch of the public service; and as it is the duty of the President to see that the laws be executed, they were to be expended under his discretionary control. It is true, he was not bound to disburse every dollar within the year, unless the public exigencies required it; but the extent of the just demands of the service, increased by the insufficient provision which had been made for it during the two last years of Mr. Van Buren's Administration, rendered necessary at least as large a disbursement as was made for 1841.

The expenditures for 1841, were	$25,874,577 65	
Add the debt for which no provision was made	8,215,504 41	
And it makes	$34,090,082 06	

Then, on the 4th of March, 184[illegible] Van Buren party left [illegible] the Treasury whi[illegible] in justice and good [illegible] within the ensuing [illegible] 090,082 06. Th[illegible] the whole of th[illegible] which w[illegible] power, a[illegible] of $25,000,000 o[illegible] otes, justice patriotism, and honor, [illegible] the pressing claims of the public service required them to leave the Treasury with ample resources to meet the heavy sum with which they had, in addition, charged it. There is a separate and distinct responsibility resting upon it, and upon the succeeding Administration to mete out this responsibility justly it is necessary to know, not on[illegible] penditures of the Government, but its revenues and means. What were the resources of the Treasury which the Van Buren Congress left to meet the year 1841?

Produce of the customs	$14,487,216 71
Ditto of sales of public lands	1,365,627 42
Total	$15,852,844 16
Being less than the demands upon that year by	$18,237,137 90
And less than the debt and outstanding appropriations by	21,268,657 01

Without an extra session of Congress, so far as the resources of the Treasury, and the appropriation of money to public purposes were involved, the administration of Mr. Van Buren was practically to continue for about twelve months, after Gen. Harrison's inauguration. The obligations that he and his friends left upon the Treasury, which the public service, the faith of the nation, and common honesty required to be discharged, amounted to $34,090,089 66; and the means to meet them in the aggregate only to $15,852,844 16. It is true, that late in the last session of Congress of Mr. Van Buren's term, his friends passed a law authorizing President Harrison to issue five millions of Treasury notes, which was nothing more or less than to confer upon him the power to give the promissory note of the Government to pay so much of the debt which they had created, with interest, and which they would not themselves do.

But I have said that there was not adequate provision made for the public service for the latter part of Mr. Van Buren's term. He abandoned during his last two years wholly the improvement of the western rivers, the lake harbors, the continuation of the Cumberland road, and the ocean harbors and roads. He caused all the tools and implements of conducting these works to be sold, and the proceeds to be applied towards his unparalleled extravagancies. The General Government has the same power, and it is as much its duty to foster the internal as the foreign trade of the country. In maintaining navies, building light-houses, improving ocean harbors, and various other works, Government has expended more than $200,000,000 for the benefit of our commerce with other nations. Add to this the cost of the last war, which was waged solely for the protection of that commerce, and it will make more than four hundred millions of dollars, with which the people have been taxed to give to it stimulus and security. This was all right. But the internal trade of the United States is more than five fold greater than its external, and in that degree, at least, it is more important. Comparatively little, indeed, had been expended previously to facilitate and promote commerce among the States, and Mr. Van Buren became so absorbed in his meusing schemes to secure his re-election, as to give up wholly this great end of our Government and social system. But this was in keeping with his repudiation of the obligation of the General Government to regulate the currency, accompanied by his haughty reproof that "the people expected too much from the Government," and his sub-treasury scheme, to give to the office holders, gold and silver, and leave to the country a fluctuating and unsound State bank paper medium. The story of the culpable abandonment by Mr. Van Buren and his friends of their duty is not half told. When all the ordinary appropriation bills were before Congress, in July, 1840, Mr. Van Buren, knowing there would be a deficit in the revenue for the year, asked his "faithful Congress" to give him the power to suspend certain appropriations; and, with indecent haste, sections were attached to the army, fortification, and naval bills, authorizing him to *suspend* about two millions and a half of the appropriations made by them. This arbitrary power, which had been usurped in England by the tyrant Tudors and Stewarts, and which had contributed so much to render them hateful to British subjects, was conferred upon Mr. Van Buren by an American Congress. The object was to conceal from the people the true and degraded condition to which they had brought the finances of the country, from an apprehension that it would operate to defeat his re-election. At the ensuing session of Congress, in reply to a resolution of the House, calling upon him for information on the subject, he stated in his message that he had suspended appropriations amounting to $1,638.317.

The next session of the Van Buren Congress was held after the people had pronounced their judgment against him. His friends still continued to play on the figure of economy, and as a Whig administration was to take the reigns, for which it was their business to provide for the year, they determined to put it on short allowance.—The appropriations, therefore, at this session were less in the aggregate than they had been for many years. The total amount for fortifications, armament of fortifications, and ordinance was about a half million of dollars, when ordinarily there is given to those three heads about two millions of dollars. Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Maine, &c., clamored in this hall for the payment of what was due them for the servi[illegible] their militia; but that party, under w[illegible]e rule these debts had been created, sternly voted down every proposition to pay them. In December, 1840, your Secretary of War, Mr. Poinsett, sent in to his friends [illegible]he majority of Congress, an ear[illegible]l for $2,385.329 75, to pay ar[illegible]ue on account, and to prosecute [illegible]rously the war in Florida; but [illegible] going out of office, and they [illegible]ot.

[illegible]ennial reduction of duties on im[illegible] the operation of the compromise, [illegible]dly reducing the revenue to about [illegible]e wants of the public ser[illegible] Mr. [illegible]ury, in his Treas[illegible] De-cember 30th, 1839, says: "A further reduction of certain duties, amounting to nearly $800,000, will take place after the close of the present year." In his report of December 10th, 1840, the same secretary informs us: "Thus the progressive reduction of the present tariff, which has been going on since 1833, will, after Dec., 1841, take effect to a much larger amount than heretofore.—Nearly two millions and a half of dollars will then be deducted at once."

"On the 1st of July, afterwards, at least two millions and a half more of duties will be removed; making an aggregate, in six months, of quite five millions. If the imports then should not differ much from those in 1838, there would be an income from them not probably exceeding ten or eleven millions yearly. It will, therefore, be necessary to make corresponding reductions in the expenditures of 1842, or seasonably provide otherwise, in some permanent manner, to supply any wants likely to happen from this cause."

Some two or three years before, when Mr. Woodbury felt secure that his party would be continued in the possession of the Government, its offices and its patronage, he knowing then that the revenue was insufficient, and would soon become greatly so, recommended a tax upon tea and coffee to increase it; but now he modestly urges his successors to retrench, until they should bring down the expenses of the Government to about one-third of what he and his President had required, or seasonably provide for a permanent and adequate revenue. Would it not have been more befitting him to have urged upon his own friends to furnish the means necessary both to discharge the debt, which they had created, and to support properly every branch of the public service? When the party in power were thus making debts and refusing to pay them, they were living from hand to mouth by the issue of Treasury notes and selling them at a discount; when the public creditors were going from the Treasury with the broken obligations and violated faith of the Government, and the revenues were sinking to one-half of the necessary supply, what was the ability of the country to furnish more? Above half the imports into the country were duty free. During Mr. Van Buren's four years $263,708,033, of imports were admitted free; and the amount paying duties was $260,239,240. In 1841, for which year his friends also legislated, the free articles amounted to $66,019,732; those dutiable to $61,926,446. These free articles comprehended nearly all the luxuries brought from foreign countries; and a duty of twenty per cent. on luxuries alone would have produced ample means to have paid off the debt of Mr. Van Buren as it arose, to have preserved untarnished the public credit, and to pay for the future all the necessary expenses of the Government. These considerations would have appealed with resistless force to *men of honor*—to statesmen and patriots—to come up and do their duty; but they reached not Mr. Van Buren and his friends in Congress. The Government, of which they had had charge, was as a ship, which, by the incapacity and misconduct of its captain and crew, had been stranded, and there left by them to be dashed to pieces upon the breakers.

Such was the state of things when President Harrison was inaugurated, and it was too urgent to await twelve months for the ordinary session of Congress to give the remedy. An extra session of Congress was necessary; it had been rendered so by the misconduct of Mr. Van Buren and his party; had they performed their duty, it never would have taken place; they, and they only, are responsible for it. The principal objects of this session were to supply the pressing wants of the Treasury, and to repeal the odious sub-treasury. The nation was in debt, and no subterfuge was resorted to to disguise it. The supplies of the Treasury were greatly deficient, and the demands upon it large and pressing. The Whigs tore the treasury note veil from such transactions, and introduced a bill to authorize the President to borrow twelve millions of dollars after the old fashion. Every Democrat in the House voted against this measure. To effect as much as possible, at that short session, towards the permanent restoration of the revenue, they introduced another bill to impose a duty of 20 per cent. on many free articles, and to bring up to that rate certain duties which were below it. They estimated this tariff to produce $4,000,000; it went into operation the 1st day of Oct., 1841, and, for the last quarter of that year, netted $910,224 20. Every Democrat of the House, including the present Hon. Speaker, the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, Mr. McKay, Mr. Cave Johnson, Mr. Dromgoole, and many other gentlemen of the present House voted against it. The navy pension fund had been squandered by Mr. Van Buren's friends, and at the last session of the 26th Congress they neglected to appropriate the money to meet the pensions of the poor and decrepid charged upon it. At the extra session the Whigs passed a bill appropriating $139,666 66 for this purpose, which was opposed by many of the Van Buren party. The Whigs appropriated a fraction under a million and a half for fortifications, for arming them, and for ordinance, to correct the neglect and misconduct of this party at the two preceding sessions; and this measure met the same opposition. The Whig Congress resolved to do its whole duty and passed bills to pay the Post Office debt of $497,657, and arrearages to the Georgia and Florida militia amounting to $395,097 81; and they were also resisted by the Van Buren democracy. They would not themselves replenish a treasury which they had exhausted; they would not pay the debts of their own creation; they would make no effort to repair the public faith and credit

which they had subverted; and with a perverse diabolical spirit they thwarted and did their utmost to defeat the Whigs in all their attempts to effect this patriotic work. It was true that the Whigs abhorred the bloodhound tactics, that was resorted to by Mr. Van Buren as a sort of last means to close the Florida war. They despised the inefficiency of that military folly, his sedentary militia, who received strict orders not to move more than twenty miles from their residence, and diligently to pursue their agricultural and other business pursuits. They condemned the extravagance of conducting this war, as manifested by hiring steamboats at $150 and more per day, until the debt against the Government for a single one was $72,000; by getting a wagon made at the cost of $3,000, and shipping wood from New Orleans to Florida at the price of $20 per cord.

These and a thousand other forms of reckless prodigality, which run the expenses of this war above $30,000,000, received their deepest reprobation. But, whatever of incompetence and crime there might have been in these matters, so far as arrearages existed, they were debts contracted by the agents or Government according to law; and both national character and common honesty required them to be paid. If the refusal of the party which contracted them had resulted from shame and contrition for their own conduct, it would be some palliative. But then, as now, it had a kind of fever or ague-fit of economy over it, superinduced by a strong appetite for the spoils, and an appalling apprehension of losing them. But the disease is now more spasmodic and distressing than it then was, and threatens, indeed, to kill the patient outright.

The measures and course of the Whigs in the last Congress have received the wholesale condemnation of their opponents; yet, without those measures, the condition of the Government and country would have indeed been deplorable. Mr. Woodbury has informed us that, if the imports of 1842 should prove to be equal to those of 1838, the amount of customs for that year would, under the operation of the compromise law, be reduced to between ten and eleven millions of dollars. In 1838 the dutiable articles amounted to $61,385,173; in 1842 to $62,002,325. Exclusive of payments on account of the public debt, &c., the total expenditures of the Government were—

In 1841	$25,874,577 65
In 1842	24,044,419 73
Total	$49,918,997 38

The Whigs are not entirely responsible for these expenditures, as they were under the control of President Tyler, and the amount, to some extent, was regulated by his discretion. Considering the manner in which the Van Buren party have neglected the public service, and the circumstances of the country, the expenditures of these two years are probably not much out of the way; although it is very certain that, when the Government is put in good trim, the ordinary annual expenses should be below $20,000,000. How would the account have stood at the close of the last year, under the system of laws which the Van Buren party would neither reform themselves, nor agree that it be done by the Whigs.

Debt left by Mr. Van Buren	$8 215,504 41
Expenditures of 1841	25,874,577 65
Expenditures of 1842	24,044,419 73
Aggregate	$58,134,501 79
To meet this, there was a balance in the Treasury on the 4th of March, 1841, of	572,718 46
Produce of tariff of 1833 for 1841	13,576,992 54
Produce of public lands for 1841	1,365,627 42
Produce of same tariff for 1842, estimated by Mr. Woodbury	10,500,000 00
Produce of public lands for 1842	1,335,797 32
	$27,351,135 94
It thus appears that the debts left by Mr. Van Buren, and the sums required for the necessary service of the country during the two first years of the present administration, together amounted to	$58,134,501 79
And the means which he and his friends left to meet them, amounted to	27,351,135 94
Leaving a deficit of	30,783,365 85
If the expenses of this administration had equalled the average of Mr. Van Buren's, it would have added to this deficit	11,789,997 38
And have made an aggregate of	$42,573,363 23
of deficit at the close of 1842.	

But the Whig Congress provided for a permanent and sufficient revenue at the first regular session of the last Congress, by the passage of the existing tariff law. This measure, too, was obstinately resisted by the great body of the Van Buren party in Congress. A few of them voted for it, under the doubt that then existed, whether there was any law in force to authorize the collection of customs. They accompanied their votes with an avowal of determined hostility to the measure, and their firm purpose to repeal it, or reduce the rates, when they acquired the power. This tariff netted, for 1842, $18,187,908 76, and thus prevented $7,687,908 76 from being added to the public debt. The duties collected for the months of January, February, and March last, exceed $8,000,000, and must produce, delinquencies, but with their sub-treasury, with their Poinsett re-organization of the militia, their horizontal tariff and low wages, their systematic increase of executive power, their plundering principle, "to the conquerors belong the spoils of victory," their deep, rankling resentments, and fierce appetite for vengeance. But no, this dreadful restoration will never be made; Mr. Van Buren's political race is run, and for ever.

It appears that whilst the Southern Locofocos are assailing Mr. Frelinghuysen with a false charge of being an abolitionist, the abolitionists, equally unscrupulous Locofocos, are endeavoring to kill him off at the North by a charge of being a slaveholder. See the following:—

"*Theodore Frelinghuysen a Slaveholder!*"—We are done for! Mr. Frelinghuysen is "a used up man." The Emancipator has finally extinguished the Whig Party! We have nominated a Slave Holder for Vice-President! And if you don't believe it, read what Mr. Leavitt, the Editor of the Abolition Emancipator, says:—

Mr. Frelinghuysen is still a NEW JERSEY SLAVEHOLDER. On this point we do not speak with absolute certainty. We know that within a few years he had upon his hands an old woman who had been a slave of his father, and whom he was maintaining in comfort, as it was just he should; but nothing seemed to persuade him that he could be just, and just as kind to old aunty after giving her free papers, as he was now. None of his neighbors believed it necessary for him to keep himself under the stringent coercion of the law to make him do right in the matter, but he seemed to think it best that this pious mother in Israel should live and die—A SLAVE.—Whether she is still living, or whether Mr. F. has ceased to be a slave holder by the irresistible providence of God, we are not advised.

There it is, right out in meetin'! Mr. Joshua Leavitt has exposed this wicked, abominable, inhuman Whig candidate for Vice-President, who, instead of allowing an old woman who had been a slave of his Father, to go with "free papers" to die in the Poor-House or starve in the streets, barbarously "*maintained her in comfort!*" Oh the monster! And yet the Whigs have nominated a man for Vice-President who fed and clothed an old negro woman, instead of turning her, when too old to work, friendless, helpless and destitute, upon the world! What *will* Alvin Stewart and Gerrit Smith say to such "soul-killing" enormities?—*Albany Evc. Journal.*

The First Gun for Clay and Frelinghuysen.—The town of Syracuse, in New York, has had the honor of firing the first shot after the nominations by the Baltimore Convention. Its charter election came off on the 7th instant, and the result was the complete success, with a single exception, of the whole Whig ticket, embracing five Trustees, three Assessors, Clerk, Treasurer, three Constables, and pound-master. The majority for Trustees averages *one hundred and seventy-two*, which is equal to the largest majority ever given by the Whigs of Syracuse. The Western State Journal, in stating these particulars, says:

"Such an event ensures the county, and if Onondaga is Whig, the State is good for 15,000 for Clay and the Tariff! Again are we deeply indebted to our citizens of foreign birth for most efficient aid. The Irish and German voters rallied with a hearty zeal to the support of the Whig ticket. They are entitled to the warmest thanks of the friends of American industry."

Another Gun.—For the first time in the memory of man the little village of Geddes, in the same county, has elected a Board of Whig Trustees, or four out of the five; and a portion of the rest of the ticket.

National Intelligencer.

The Hon. Henry Clay left this city last evening in the railroad cars going North; intending to go as far as the Relay-house, (nine miles on this side of Baltimore,) to stay there last night, and to proceed this morning in the train passing from Baltimore Westward, directly on, without any stoppage, to Ashland, his residence near Lexington.

Mr. Clay's sojourn here has been altogether quiet and unostentatious, and he has thereby had time to recruit from the fatigues of travel and of public receptions between New Orleans and this place. His departure has been purposely so private and unheralded, that it is presumed he will reach home, as he arrived in this city, privately and attended only by his son, who travels with him.—*Nat. Int. May* 14.

A statement by the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore American corroborates a rumor that, during the secret sittings of the Senate last week, the Hon. Mr. Tappan, of Ohio, avowed himself to be the person who communicated the copy of the Texas Treaty and Documents which lately found their way into a New York paper; and that, in consequence, a vote of censure for so acting was passed by the Senate upon that Senator.—*National Intelligencer.*

What inducement can the Locofocos have to substitute another candidate for Martin Van Buren, whom all their newspapers and all their public meetings have pronounced the strongest man of the party? If they cannot elect their strongest man, what earthly hope can they have of electing a weaker one?—*Louisville Journal.*

From the Baltimore Patriot.

ON DITS.—A letter from Washington, from one who sees behind the scenes, says: There is something in the rumor that Mr. Calhoun will soon resign the State Department. He does not like diplomacy—his mind is too direct and his conclusions too rapid, to allow him patience to conduct with satisfaction to himself, a long correspondence or negotiation. You will have seen that an order has been given to stop sending the National Intelligencer to the representatives of our government in foreign countries. From the earliest time it has been usual, under all administrations, to send the Washington papers to our ministers and charges abroad. With a littleness, which is characteristic, Mr. Tyler ordered the Intelligencer to be stopped, because it did not approve his course.—The order went through the State Department, and it caused much surprise, as it was supposed to have been the act of Mr. Calhoun. The Madisonian, however, came out, and in terms very offensive to the Secretary of State, claimed all the glory of it for Mr. Tyler. This interference with his department, Mr. Calhoun, of course, does not like, nor does he like the connection which brings him into confidential intercourse with a man who can do such little things.

There is also something in the rumor that Mr. Wickliffe will give up. He is, perhaps, the least efficient Postmaster General the country ever had, and his leaving the Cabinet would be a good riddance. The Attorney General is in a very unpleasant place. It is thought he cannot hold on much longer.

Texas.—There are some people who are actually running rabid upon the subject of Texas. The most recent and decided case we have seen is that of a writer in the Enquirer *over* the signature of "York," who asserts without qualification or reserve that "Texas was given up by treason." Does this Locofoco maniac not know who the traitors were? If not, we will tell him. They were James Monroe, Wm. H. Crawford, John C. Calhoun, and Wm. Wirt—than whom the country never boasted of more virtuous and honorable citizens.

Norfolk Herald.

Mr. Jones, of the Madisonian, is hard on Col. Benton. He says the Colonel will not derive any capital from the allegations about Texas' speculations, and adds: "As for those 'acting in concert with Mr. Tyler,' and who are so villainously denounced, THE CHIEF OF THEM IS GEN. JACKSON, who was never yet beaten in a fair fight, even by Col. Benton. On the contrary, if it had not been for the brick wall of the Indian Queen Hotel, the old hero *still* thinks, wounded as he was, he would have run his antagonist into the Cumberland river."

Modern Patriotism.—The last "Standard" says it is for immediate annexation, without caring a stiver about war with Mexico, England, or any other power; but adds, if there is any danger of distracting the "Democratic" party, by agitating the question, he is willing to hush it up. The great interests of the country—its peace, honor and tranquility—are an atom in the scale with this patriotic Editor, but the temporary success of a factious party is sufficient to kick the beam, and incline the balance in any direction.—*Bal. Register.*

SLAVERY AND THE METHODIST CHURCH.

This respectable denomination, the largest with one exception of any of the Christian denominations in the United States, have been very much divided in their annual conference on the subject of slavery. Embracing in its folds all the states of the Union, the church of course has among its communicants those who partake of the different feelings and opinions common to the various sections of the Union. Hitherto, for twelve years past, the "conservative" portion of the Conference, as they are termed, have prevented any serious action which was likely to agitate the South; but it will be seen by a report of the proceedings of that body, that the Northern feeling, aided by a very considerable proportion of the South, has changed the old order of things.

The question immediately before the Conference, and which brought up the whole subject in review, was that of the Rev. Francis A. Harding, a travelling preacher in the State of Maryland, who appealed from the decision of the Baltimore Annual Conference, suspending him from the ministry for a year, or until he should manumit certain slaves, which, as it was alleged, belonged to him.

The circumstances under which Mr. Harding became the owner of the slaves, were these. In February last he married a lady, a resident of the state of Maryland, who owned five slaves, devised by the parents of the wife—and he was charged with having thus become connected with slavery, and consequently disqualified as a *travelling* preacher, according to the rules of discipline. He was therefore required to execute a deed of manumission immediately, or give a pledge that he would do so during the ensuing conference-year. He refused to do this on the ground that the laws of Maryland gave the right of property to the wife independent of himself, and that he had no control over them and could not manumit them; and that as they required an impossibility, he could not comply. Even if this were not so, it is contended that he is sustained by the rule of discipline of the church, which states that the mere fact of holding slaves does not disqualify; that he is only required to manumit them when he can do so legally, and that in this case he could not, because he could not remove them without their own consent, and the laws of Maryland do not allow slaves to be manumitted and remain in the state.

The question, therefore, was, whether the Baltimore Conference had a right to suspend a preacher who had violated the rules of the conference upon the question of slavery, but not the discipline of the church.

A motion was made by a delegate from Virginia to reverse the decision, which was lost by a vote of 117 to 56,—the whole of the Northern and Eastern, and many of the Southern, delegates voting against the motion for reversal.

The Conference [illegible] Maryland, decided that the vote affirmed the decision of the conference.

[illegible] case should have [illegible] a slave state, and have been [illegible] the Maryland Conference with [illegible] plea. The consummation [illegible] would, [illegible] induce the Conference [illegible] their position [illegible] to take a stand against slavery [illegible] on, at their [illegible] convention [illegible] and [illegible] their [illegible] to [illegible] adhere [illegible] to [illegible] Methodists, we are [illegible] Middle and Southern [illegible] there is [illegible] upon [illegible] other section of [illegible] union [illegible] Methodist [illegible] as a part [illegible] of this confederacy would [illegible] church.

Several memorials have been presented to the Conference on the subject of slavery from the Northern and Eastern states, asking, among other things, that the members shall not be allowed to hold slaves. These have been referred to committees. Some account of whether these committees will report on the subject will no doubt be very great [illegible]

—*New York Express.*

Communications.

SCHOOLS.

Mr. Hale: Amid the number of female schools that exist in this place, it may possibly seem invidious to select one as a subject of commendation. In the remarks, however, that shall be made, no disrespect whatever is intended toward any. No doubt all are deserving credit, but as it has not fallen to the lot of the writer to visit more than that, to which he refers, it will he trusts, be thought no disparagement to others, if they are not mentioned. Beside, the school, to which reference is made, is designed to embrace a higher course of studies than it is supposed most of the others propose to teach. A school where the higher branches of study can be taught to young ladies has at various times, within a few years, been attempted in this place, but for various reasons after a little trial, the effort has been abandoned.

During the past winter, the attempt has been renewed by Mr. and Mrs. Hardin, who are now about closing the second term from their commencement. Their school was opened in November last, and considering the number of female schools already in existence, has been as well sustained as could be expected. As it is their purpose to establish in the strict use of the term, a *High school*, it is hoped they may meet with that liberal encouragement, which their standing as teachers, and the object they have in view entitle them to expect. Such a school should be sustained in the place. We not only need a school, in which our daughters, at home can obtain a thorough and finished education, but which will be conducted in such a manner as to secure the confidence and patronage of the surrounding community. Fayetteville ought to be furnished with such schools as will command the respect, and shed a salutary influence on the surrounding country. Such a school Mr. and Mrs. Hardin are capable of sustaining, and such they mean to sustain; and if properly patronised, there can be little doubt that they will accomplish much good. If, instead of sending our daughters abroad at a great expense, we can have them as well educated at home, it is certainly a matter worthy of attention. And to say the least, as an opportunity is presented for experiment, it is expedient to make the trial. Any recommendation of Mr. and Mrs. Hardin as teachers, is superfluous. Their character is established. They have been too long and too successfully employed in their occupation to leave a doubt. The writer having recently had an opportunity to attend an examination in their school can bear testimony to the fidelity of the teachers, and the correct deportment as well as the commendable proficiency of the pupils. This notice is given not at the request, nor by the knowledge of the teachers, but as an act of justice to them, and in the hope that the attention of the citizens of the place may be awakened to the subject of the school, and that such a patronage will be extended to it as will encourage Mr. and Mrs. Hardin to persevere in their undertaking.

A FRIEND TO SCHOOLS.

RALEIGH, May 13, 1844.

Mr. Hale—Dear Sir: I perceive you have made a mistake in the list of Delegates to the Whig National Convention from this State, published in your last paper. My name is mentioned amongst those who were in attendance. I was not present. Feeling highly honored by the confidence reposed in me by my Whig friends of the District, through their Delegates in Convention, I was very anxious to be in Baltimore on that occasion, but was prevented by professional business which could not be neglected, and by other causes which, if stated to my friends, I am persuaded, would constitute a valid excuse. I made this known in due time to Mr. Winslow, and it gave me great pleasure to learn that he was at his post—which fact makes it more proper, being an act of justice to him, that you should correct the error into which you have fallen in making out your list of our Delegates.

Permit me to congratulate you, and every good Whig, on the unanimity which prevailed in the Convention and the harmony and enthusiasm which characterized its proceedings. With the most ardent wishes for the success of our cause, so ably represented by the nominees of the Convention,

I am, very respectfully,
Your ob't serv't,
H. W. MILLER.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Pursuant to previous notice, a meeting of the Whigs of Anson was held in the Court House in Wadesborough, on Saturday the 11th May, 1844, for the purpose of organizing a Clay Club.

On motion of A. Myers, Gen. James M. Waddill was called to the Chair, J. P. Smith and W. E. Troy appointed Secretaries.

After the object of the meeting had been made known by the Chairman, upwards of fifty persons enrolled their names as members of the Club.

The rules and regulations, as reported by the Committee previously appointed, through A. Myers, on motion, were unanimously adopted; the Whig Creed, as read by America's unequalled Statesman, on the 13th of April last, at Raleigh, was made to form an important part of said Constitution.

On motion of A. Myers,

Resolved, That the Chairman appoint a Committee of five to recommend Officers for the Anson Clay Club.

Whereupon the Chairman appointed A. Myers, Dr. John S. Kendall, P. G. Smith, Henry Grady, and William Watson, who, after withdrawing for a short time, recommended for President, A. Little, Esq.; for Vice Presidents, A. Myers, John Grady, Dr. John S. Kendall, H. A. Crawford, Wm. Allen, and W. G. Smith; for Secretaries, J. P. Smith and C. Myers; which nominations, on motion, were confirmed.

A. Little being conducted to the Chair, addressed the Club in his usually interesting manner. A. Myers and John S. Kendall also entertained the Club with short but spirited addresses.

Agreeably to a requisition of the 7th Article of the Constitution, the Chairman appointed as a Committee of Vigilance

For the Wadesborough District—W. P. Kendall, Maj. James Boggan, T. J. Smith, G. B. Winfree, and Dr. W. G. Jones.

For the Morven District—D. D. Daniel, Job H. Curtis, Angus McColgan, John Adams, and John Flowers.

For Clarke's District—Samuel Spencer, W. H. Cox, Riley Diggs, Harris H. Eason, and Elijah Ratcliff.

For Smith's District—John Smith, Y. Allen, B. G. Hooker, Wm. Little, and Samuel Smith.

For Meltonsville District—H. A. Crawford, Eli Barrett, Dr. John B. Cottrell, Wilson Chambers, and Tomly Redfearn.

For Beverly District—Dr. Wm. Mendenhall, Wm. Watson, Lewis Beverly, Wm. C. Flake, and Wm. C. Smith.

For Sharp District—Wm. S. Meachum, L. D. Bennett, John Knotts, John D. Williams, and N. P. Liles

For Gulledge's District—Jas. Redfearn, R. J. Myers, Adison Moore, David Tilman, and Wilson Allen.

For the Burnsville District—W. F. Burnes, Joshua Allen, John Edwards, John Lee, and David Allen.

For the Cedar Hill District—Y. H. Allen, Geo. Dunlap, Haynes Richardson, D. C. Lilly, and E. M. Sibley.

For the Diamond Hill District—Jno. Broadaway, Frederick Staton, Ausburn Turner, James Dunn, and Peter May.

For the Lanesborough District—Jas. White, Asa Traywick, David Lilly, Archy Smith, and Jesse Cawdle.

For Henry's District—B. D. Henry, Wilson Redfearn, Joel Gaddy, Henry Grady, and Tho. Hubbard.

On motion of Dr. John S. Kendall,

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Fayetteville Observer, and other Whig papers in the State.

On motion of A. Myers, the meeting adjourned until the second Saturday in June next.

A. LITTLE, *Pres't.*

J. P. SMITH, } *Sec'ys.*
W. E. TROY, }

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Editor: Your neighbor the Carolinian must be in a puzzled condition, as he appears recently to deal so largely in puzzles, or what he calls puzzles. In his medical recipe of last week, he gives the most extraordinary medical advice I recollect to have seen. He advises certain ingredients to be made up into 12 pills, "one to be taken every hour and the balance next day," which direction I think might puzzle his patients so that but few will try his prescriptions in medicine. He must have been in a puzzle when he had the Raleigh Register *'laying'* by him so long, not knowing what would be the production of the eggs. I would suppose myself that he could not calculate upon their producing many of Chapman's Roosters at the present day, and little hope of any thing from the Register producing Locofocos.

THE OBSERVER for the ensuing six months will embrace the results of the canvass both for Governor and President. It will be furnished for six months at $1 cash in advance.

To the Alumni of the University of North Carolina.

THE Alumni of the University of North Carolina who were present at the Commencement of 1843, being persuaded that an organization of the graduates of the institution into a society, could be made conducive to an improved system of education, to the security and strength of our civil, political, and religious institutions, as well as to the general intellectual improvement of the community, appointed William A. Graham, John D. Hawkins, Dr. John Hill, Charles Manly, Rev. Wm. M. Green, and W. H. Battle, to draft a Constitution, and to report the same for adoption at the Commencement of 1844.

Present, J. M. MOREHEAD, Præses,
THOS. D. MEARES, Scriba.

W. A. Graham, J. D. Hawkins, Jno. Hill, Charles Manly, W. M. Green, W. H. Battle, Montford McGee, Wm. S. Green, Wm. B. Clark, B. J. Hause, A. Jones, Chas. Phillips, H. K. Nash, A. Covington, B. F. Atkins, J. J. Jackson, R. J. Ashe, John W. Norwood, J. W. Broadnax, Ralph D. Graves, Wm. H. Owen, S. L. Green, John D. Hawkins, Jr., J. D'B. Hooper, Wm. T. Hooper, Cad. Jones, S. Phillips, R. Bridges, P. Jones, H. D. Waddell, C. L. Hinton.

May 15th, 1844. 7-tf.

SANDS'

SARSAPARILLA,

For the Removal and Permanent Cure of all Diseases arising from an Impure State of the Blood, or Habit of the System.

THIS medicine is constantly performing almost incredible cures of diseases arising from impurities of the blood and general system. It has arrested and cured numerous cases of scrofulous affections, diseases of the skin, rheumatic gout, diseased liver, painful enlargement of the knee, elbow, and wrist joints, chronic rheumatism, sore throat, chronic constitutional disorders, and various other diseases arising from impure secretions. In this preparation are strongly concentrated all the valuable medicinal properties of Sarsaparilla, on which its activity depends, compounded with other remedial agents, selected from the vegetable kingdom, the whole strength of which is extracted on an entirely new principle, which has cost many years of labor and much expense. The great object desired is now triumphantly accomplished, in the production of a remedy possessing a controlling power over supposed incurable diseases, heretofore unknown in the history of medicine.

The testimony of those who have been cured by its use, with their residences, has been published, from time to time, and were it desirable, a mass of the most overwhelming testimony could be brought forward, proving most conclusively its inestimable value, as an active and curative medicine in the above diseases. The afflicted, or those who may have given up in despair, and all who are interested, are invited to make a trial of this valuable medicine, or to call on those who have come forward and borne public testimony of its priceless value to them, and satisfy themselves in by [illegible] of its power in arresting and curing disease, and of what it has performed for others.

Further proof of the efficacy and virtue of this valuable medicine in Rheumatism.

The following letter was addressed to our Agent at Savannah:

OGECHEE CROSS ROADS, Ga., August 24, 1843.

Mr. G. R. Hendrickson, Savannah:

Dear Sir—Having just recovered from a most severe chronic Rheumatism, with which I have been afflicted for many years, and having used various remedies without any success, I am now induced to write you in respect to Sands' Sarsaparilla, to which valuable medicine I owe my present enjoyment of health. Despairing of ever recovering from this distressing disease, and while laboring under the most acute agony and pain, I was persuaded to try the Sarsaparilla, so highly recommended for the cure of Rheumatism. I tried one bottle, and the little benefit derived from that one induced me to give it a fair trial, which I did by sending down to you for half a dozen bottles; and am now happy to say I find myself, for the first time in twelve years, well and able to attend to my necessary duties. I send you this through a feeling of gratitude due this excellent medicine, and a sense of obligation to my fellow beings, that those similarly afflicted may be induced to try this valuable remedy, Sands' Sarsaparilla.

Yours, with great respect,
DANIEL FOX.

The following is an extract from a letter from our Agent at Bowling Green:

BOWLING GREEN, Ky., April 5, 1844.

Messrs. Sands,—Gentlemen: The supply of Sarsaparilla on hand is nearly exhausted, and as there is a great demand for it, I do not wish to be out.—Please forward at your earliest convenience another supply of the Sarsaparilla and Salt Rheum Remedy. There have been some cures in this vicinity which I think worthy of notice. One was the cure of a man who had been bed-ridden for two years; the other of a lady whose cure was decided by the attending physicians to be impossible. The Sarsaparilla has restored her to perfect health. Indeed, it appears it restored her when she was so far gone that her friends were looking for her speedy departure to another world. Your friend,

J. I. YOUNGLOVE.

For further particulars and conclusive evidence of its superior value and efficacy, see Pamphlets, which may be obtained gratis.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by
A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists,
79 Fulton street, N. Y.

☞ Sold by E. J. HALE, Fayetteville, N. C.
Williams & Haywood, Raleigh, and
T. Sandford, Wilmington.

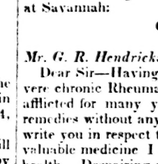
Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the U. States. Price $1 per bottle—Six bottles for $5.

☞ The public are respectfully requested to remember that it is Sands' Sarsaparilla that has and is constantly achieving such remarkable cures of the most difficult class of diseases to which the human frame is subject, therefore ask for Sands' Sarsaparilla, and take no other.

May 16, 1844. 7tf

WATCHES,

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.



THE largest and most splendid assortment of Watches in the City, is to be found at the Subscriber's, as he is constantly receiving all descriptions of GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, of the newest styles, from the Manufacturers in England, France, and Switzerland, he is enabled to offer a larger assortment and at much less prices, at Retail, than any other house in America.

Gold Watches as low as 20 to 25 Dollars each.

Watches and Jewelry exchanged or bought.

All Watches warranted to keep good time, or the money returned.

Watches and Jewelry repaired in the best manner and warranted, by the best workmen, and much lower than at any other place.

Gold and Silver Pencils, Gold Chains, Keys, and sterling Silver Spoons, for sale very low.

G. C. ALLEN,
Importer of Watches and Jewelry,
Wholesale and Retail,
30 Wall street, New York, (up stairs.)
New York, Feb'y 10, 1844. 96-3mi

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 22, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY,

OF KENTUCKY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN,

OF NEW JERSEY.

FOR GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA

WM. A. GRAHAM OF ORANGE.

☞ Mr. GRAHAM, the Whig Candidate for Governor, will Address his Fellow Citizens of Fayetteville and Cumberland on Saturday next, the 25th inst.—on which day Mr. HOKE is expected here also; so that the public will have an opportunity of hearing both of, and of witnessing the first meeting of the two Candidates.

THE CAMPAIGN.—We learn that Mr. Graham commenced the Canvass on Tuesday of last week by a speech of two hours' length at Pittsboro'. And we rejoice to learn that it was delivered with great animation and without the least personal inconvenience to himself. Of its matter we hear the strongest commendation. It was such as commands the admiration of his friends and the respect of his political opponents—personal enemies he has none.

It will be seen from the above notice that he is to be here on Saturday next. In the mean time he is to speak at Raleigh on Monday last, at Hillsboro' to-day, and at Waynesborough on to-morrow.

CLAY CLUB.

The Club is requested to meet on to-morrow Evening, (Thursday the 23d,) at 8 o'clock, on business of importance.

ASTOUNDING NEWS!—The following is from the National Intelligencer of Thursday last. To this fills the measure of Mr. Tyler's impudence and infamy:—

"Late last evening, after an Executive session of several hours, the Senate rejected the injunction of secresy from the Texas and Documents accompanying it, for the annexation of Texas. We have not, of course, had any opportunity of examining the papers, but we learn orally that, by a communication from the President yesterday, the Senate was informed that *he had ordered a military force to repair to the frontier of Texas*, to open a communication with the President of that Republic and *at such circumstances might require and had also ordered a naval force to Vera Cruz to examine that port, and prevent any naval expedition from Mexico, if any such should be attempted in preparation against Texas!*

"Thus are the rumored 'stipulations' as to Texas, referred to in our preceding remarks, confirmed, and the extraordinary fact rendered certain, that the President has, on his sole authority, taken a step equivalent to waging sudden and open war on a friendly and unoffending nation. We have not time, at this late hour of the night, for further comment on so extraordinary a proceeding."

This disposition of the Army, and especially the *blockade of a Port* of a Nation with which we are at peace, is the most extraordinary proceeding ever heard of. It is a Declaration of War against Mexico,—War which only Congress had a right to make. Surely such a daring outrage of the Constitution and Laws, of the rights of Congress and of the feelings of the people, demands and will receive the severest rebuke of Congress. The President ought to be impeached!

The following is the Editorial article referred to in the above extract:—

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

It came to our knowledge, rather indistinctly, some time ago, that, even after the sort of declaration to which the President, in his Message to Congress, delivered to the world in answer to the remonstrance of the Government of Mexico, the President of Texas could not be induced to yield his assent to the conclusion of the Treaty of "annexation" until his Government entered into certain stipulations with him to protect him and his countrymen from the consequences which *he* very well knew would be likely to follow his conclusion of a Treaty of annexation to the United States, whilst he had, at the same moment, Commissioners employed in negotiating for an armistice with Mexico. Recently it has come more particularly to our knowledge, though a channel entirely private in which confided in, that there was entered into, between the authorities of the United States and the authorities of Texas, previous to the signing of the Treaty of *understanding*, which, though not embodied in the Treaty, is as much of the essence, if not of equal consequence, as any provision of that Treaty, and was with the President of Texas, *sine qua non* No. 2, if not No. 1, in the negotiation. By this understanding, if we are not misinformed, the Executive of the United States bound this Government to station on or near the Texas boundary line a force of something like a thousand infantry and several hundred cavalry, and to maintain in the Gulf of Mexico a naval force superior to any naval force that Mexico has at her disposition.

That President Houston should require such a disposition of the United States military and naval forces, whilst that requirement indicated any thing but consciousness of such national independence as qualified Texas to become a party to a Treaty of annexation to the United States, was with him doubtless a measure of wise precaution. But what shall we say of the conduct of our Executive, if it shall appear that he entered into such secret stipulations, and executed them too, without condescending to consult the treaty-making power, and still less the war-making power? We say the war-making power; for, if the President agreed to place the land and naval forces of the United States on the land and naval frontiers of Texas, it would be for no purpose but of offence or of defence; for no purpose but to fight the battles of Texas, a foreign Power.

Be that as it may, without waiting for the ratification of the written Treaty, and even before transmitting it to the Senate, the President is putting in execution his understanding with the President of Texas. The troops of the United States are already in motion. On the 27th of last month the 3d Regiment of United States Infantry left Jefferson barracks, near St. Louis, for Fort Jesup, on the Texian line; and on the first day of this month the 4th Regiment of Infantry received orders also to depart for Fort Jesup. The two regiments numbering eight hundred or a thousand men. Of the Cavalry, several companies (late Rifle) are already on the ground, at Fort Jesup. The stipulated amount of naval force is also under orders. The *amount* of force thus ordered to rendezvous in the Gulf of Mexico" is stated in the New Orleans Bulletin of the third of this month at *seventeen sail*, to be under the command of Commodore Conner. These movements all corroborate the information which we have received of the stipulations into which the Executive of the United States entered with President Houston preliminary to or contemporaneously with the Treaty.

The knowledge of the existence of such stipulations is, however, not needed to give interest to the movements of these troops and ships of war in the direction which they are taking. In the absence of any such stipulations, these movements would yet serve to prove that the President and his advisers are aware

that they have taken a step, without the least necessity, or justification, or excuse—for no better purpose, if for any other, than that proclaimed the other day by the Tyler Central Committee, of presenting "new issues" to the People at the Presidential Election—which they *know* must, if they are borne out in it, bring about a war with Mexico, unless they can succeed in overawing her by a show of force, or appeasing her wounded feelings by apologies and bribes of money, such as are said to have been in advance tendered to her.

We trust that among our readers there is not one who is capable of regarding with unconcern the deliberate violation by his Government of the existing treaty of amity, of boundary, and of commerce between the United States and Mexico; nor one who does not shudder at the thought of wantonly involving the nation in a war for an object not only not essential to the national honor or welfare, but actually in point of expediency so doubtful that many of the wisest and best of our citizens are opposed to it under any circumstances.

The Globe is very earnest in its denunciation of the project of annexation of Texas, so long as war exists between her and Mexico. It says, that it would be involving us in the war, sacrificing the honor of the country, surrendering our national character for probity and good faith, violating the Constitution, which gives the power to make war, not to the President and Senate, but to Congress; and in short, that "no honest mind can fail to perceive that this nation is bound in good faith to abstain, while her treaties exist with Mexico, from making the new Treaty now proposed with Texas."

This is strong language, but not stronger than the occasion calls for. We hope it will have its effect upon those Locofocos who, upon a superficial examination of the subject, are induced to go for the Treaty.

The true policy of this country is, that Texas should remain exactly as she is,—an independent Republic. England has formally disclaimed all idea of interfering with her, or of alliance with her. It will be time enough for us to go to war when England violates this pledge. Annexation would entail a war upon us; increase our public debt from 10 to 20 millions, to pay the debt of Texas, which we would be obliged to assume, connect us with a very bad, restless, turbulent population; extend our territory beyond reasonable bounds, oblige us to keep up a much larger army to guard it; and depreciate greatly the value of real estate in all the Southern Atlantic States.

And what would those States gain? Some suppose that they would gain political power, or at least preserve their equality of power with the free States. But this cannot be so. Belaware is a Slave State only in name, and she will soon cease to be so at all. Added to the 13 free States, she gives them the ascendancy, even in the Senate, whilst in the House they have it by a large majority. These free States will always maintain that ascendancy, for they will never permit a new slave State to come into the Union without admitting a free State at the same time. Besides the day is not distant when Kentucky and Maryland, drained by emigration of their slaves, will be free States also. It is idle therefore to talk of acquiring Texas for the purpose of maintaining the ascendancy of the Slave States.

A letter from the well informed correspondent of the N. Y. Express says that there is a serious talk of assassinating Mr. Tyler. He says, also, that on Thursday last, in secret session, five of the Locofoco Senators spoke against Annexation, viz: Messrs. Benton, Buchanan, Allen, Atherton and Wright; whilst Buchanan and Woodbury advocated it.

"TYLER AND TEXAS."—We learn that an amusing affair came off at Pittsborough last week. Some of the Locofoco leaders called a meeting to discuss the subject of Annexation of Texas. The invitation was general, and so a large number were present. A discussion of the subject ensued, in which the principal speaker in favor of Annexation was Mr. Jackson, the late Locofoco member of Assembly, who was replied to so effectively by John H. Haughton and Maurice Q. Waddell, Esqrs. that Dr. Hanks, one of the leaders, complained of the attendance of those who were opposed to immediate Annexation. Mr. Jackson had candor enough to state, that he had called the meeting to be open to all parties, and had no objection to discussion. But this not satisfying Dr. Hanks, and he making some further complaint, Mr. Haughton moved that all who were opposed to immediate Annexation adjourn to the Court House. The effect was conclusive. The crowd rushed to the Court House, and a little squad, variously stated at from 4 to 12, was left to pass the Texas resolutions, which, we suppose, will appear in the Standard, &c. as the result of a meeting of the *people* of Chatham. Mr. Haughton and Mr. Waddell deserve the public thanks for their prompt and effectual interposition to arrest the progress of error, and to prevent the transmutation of political capital out of this accidental question.

In Chatham County, the Candidates are, William Albright, Esq. for the Senate; John H. Haughton, Daniel Hackney, and John S. Guthrie, Esqs. for the Commons—a strong Ticket. There is no danger of Chatham sending a Locofoco this time.

HUZZA FOR ANSON!—Our friends in Anson promise to swell their "1100 Whigs" to 1200 by November next. Anson is in the habit of redeeming her promises,—she is no repudiator,—as all know who have had occasion to rely on her. We set her down therefore as "good for 1200 votes for Clay and Frelinghuysen."

The Whigs of Caswell County have formed a Clay Club. Jas. Mebane, Esq. President; J. P. Harrison, S. Gunn, and A. S. Yancey, Vice Presidents; D. G. Robertson, Recording Secretary; and John Kerr, Corresponding Secretary. One of the first steps of the Club was to take measures for the selection of a Whig Candidate for Elector of that District, for which John Kerr, Esq. was recommended.

Wm. W. Cherry, Esq. of Bertie, we are glad to see, has been selected as the Whig Candidate for Elector in the Edenton District.

The proceedings of the Clay Club of Moore is unavoidably postponed till next week.

ENCOURAGE DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.—We have a specimen of Bar Soap, manufactured by Mr. W. McL. McKay, (see his advertisement, which appears to us to be in every respect equal, if not superior to, the No. 1 Northern article for which we pay a cent a pound higher price. We recommend it to our readers.

Hon. Messrs. Morris, of Penn., Wethered of Md. and Bartlinger and Clingman of N. C. are entitled to our thanks for valuable documents, &c.

A counterfeit $50 note on the Bank of Charleston has been detected at Charleston. The appearance is calculated to deceive; but an examination will detect the cheat. A part of the vignette at the bottom of the bill, and the names of the engravers, are left out. The 50 is badly executed, the engraving much darker and coarser, and the paper lighter color, than in the genuine bills.

THE TARIFF.—The rejection of Gen. McKay's bill to repeal the Tariff, has confounded the leaders of Locofocoism in the South. These leaders had so often and so confidently assured the humbugged people, that so soon as they got into power they would repeal this *iniquitous Whig* measure, that they are now at their wits' end to devise some excuse for the vote of the House,—a House containing 136 Locofocos to 81 Whigs.

Van Buren wrote to the Richmond Enquirer, that he was opposed to the present Tariff, both in its principles and its details;—and yet he has not induced his friends to vote for its repeal or amendment. This we suppose is being a *Southern* man with *Northern* principles.

Gen. Saunders told the people of this District last Summer, whilst asking them to send him to Congress, "that *the Northern Democrats were pledged to the Southern Democrats* to repeal the present Tariff, and reduce the duties." Did the veracious General speak the truth? If so, the Northern Democrats have proved *faithless* to their pledge, as Locofocoism will ever prove faithless to any pledge which it is not its interest to keep. Whether he spoke the truth or not, however, he *deceived* those who relied upon his assurance, and they should call him to account for it. If the truth must be spoken, neither the General nor his Northern allies are to be depended on. It is stated that one of the leaders from a neighboring county, when he heard of the rejection of the bill, said that "they are a set of d—d rascals" —meaning, of course, those of his own party who had voted against McKay's bill.

We hope that Southern Locofocos will learn two lessons from the vote. The first, that their own men and measures are not to be relied on in time of trial; and the second, that a measure upon which the whole Whig party is united, and in which nearly a third of their opponents have been obliged to concur, in defiance of the severest party drill that ever was attempted, can not be otherwise than a wise, patriotic, and useful measure.

The Richmond Whig says,—

"We sincerely congratulate the country upon this event. Now can we confidently say that the Tariff of 1842. WILL NOT BE CHANGED for years to come, and that it is the permanent, fixed and immutable policy of the Government. People may now go to work in confidence that enterprise will not be crippled by the action of government, and bankruptcy be caused by its unstable legislation. *Public sentiment is obeyed, and a Tariff for Revenue with incidental protection to home industry, is the settled policy of the country, let whatever Party prevail, or let who will be President.* This is a great event in the history of the country, and is the first decisive step towards restoring it to the prosperity in which *Jacksonism* found it!"

FURTHER SIGNS OF TROUBLE.—The Locofocos are at sea without rudder or compass, and the storm which is howling around their rotten hulk, and tearing their tattered flag, is of their own raising. They have sowed the wind, and now they are reaping the whirlwind. The signs of sinking are too many to be mistaken, either by themselves or the spectators.

Among those which have manifested themselves since our last, are the following:

The Richmond Enquirer publishes a letter from Messrs. Geo. W. Hopkins and A. A. Chapman, Van Buren Locofoco members of Congress from Virginia, in which this very remarkable admission is made:—

"With all our respect for Mr. Van Buren, and with all our desire to see him redeemed from the shameful defeat of 1840, *we do not think his election now within the range of the remotest probability.*"

We entirely concur in the National Intelligencer's remark on this admission, that "it is nearly certain, nevertheless, that Mr. Van Buren will receive the nomination for the Presidency at the Baltimore "Democratic" Convention; and it is *quite* certain that the Whigs will beat with even greater ease *any* other candidate whom the "Democracy" may set up, than they will beat Mr. Van Buren, should he be the man."

The Central Committee of the New York Locofocos, earnestly calls on the party to stand by Mr. Van Buren; whilst the Marylanders are inclining to Cass.

The Globe does not intermit its assaults upon the Calhoun wing of the Locofoco party, but rather increases in the impetuosity and virulence of the war. Its long article of Wednesday night last is especially bitter. It is a reply to Mr. Rhett, who, as the Globe asserts, borrowed the money to carry on the "Spectator," the Calhoun organ in Washington, and now edits that paper, though the Representative in Congress from the Charleston District. The Globe says, that Mr. Rhett, as Editor, has attacked Mr. Van Buren almost daily, notwithstanding the latter was the "chosen champion" to deliver the South from the bondage of the Tariff!! selected as such by 24 out of the 26 States. This conduct the Globe considers "as effectual war upon the cause as the open support of Mr. Clay, to which it is said other infatuated followers of Mr. Calhoun have come."

It charges Mr. Rhett and his friends in Congress with an attempt to form a coalition with the Tariff party in Pennsylvania, for the purpose of defeating Van Buren, even at the sacrifice of the South. And it further charges that Mr. McKay's bill was defeated on account of the indifference to its fate manifested by Mr. Rhett and his Southern associates.

"This warfare upon Mr. Van Buren (adds the Globe,) has been manifest to every body attending the sessions of the House during the winter." * * "The incessant *efforts* made by these gentlemen, *tending to distract the democratic party, have convinced us that they do not desire the union of the party, nor indeed THE UNION OF THE STATES.*"

The Globe says in another article that it has seen "whole quires" of letters from the State of N. York, from Democrats who all profess to be warm friends of Van Buren, but regret that "*he can't be elected.*" It thinks the writers are all looking to the White House for a crumb from Tyler.

GEN. CASS.—A letter from Gen. Cass is published in the Globe, in which he advocates "immediate annexation." Cass and Johnson, we suppose, will be pressed for nomination by those Locofocos who are in favor of immediate annexation, and opposed to Van Buren.

It is confidently asserted at Washington, that there are letters of a different character from Gen. Cass, which may be published "and which will present him in a very unenviable light before the People, whose good opinion he seems willing to court at the sacrifice of consistency, good sense, and even common decency. A Van Buren man, it appears, has the anti Texas letter, and an anti Van Buren man the letter for Texas. This looks too much like Van Buren, to succeed.

Levi Woodbury and Gen. Nathan Towson have been nominated somewhere for the Presidency, forthwith catechised about Texas, and both, nothing loth, have written letters in reply favorable to Annexation.

We would respectfully suggest to Gen. Saunders, that if the party should be driven much lower in the scale of talent and character in the search after a candidate, even *he* might have a meeting called, say on Sleepy Creek, or in "the dark corner," and be written to for his sentiments. The only difficulty in the way, might be the General's proverbial modesty and aversion to holding office.

Col. Richard M. Johnson has arrived at Washington City.

VAN BUREN'S TEXAS LETTER.—When this letter first appeared, it was a matter of universal remark, that, for once in his life, the wily politician had spoken out his mind plainly, so that every one could understand him. He was utterly, (so the world thought,) against the Treaty, and against the admission of Texas, according to the lights now before him. The remark was even made, that, strong as was the position of Mr. Clay on the subject, Mr. Van Buren went beyond him in hostility to the measure. And such was, at first, the Globe's opinion, apparently. But the Globe understands Van better than most people. That paper is now engaged in an attempt, (in which we confess it is somewhat successful,) to show that instead of being opposed to annexation, as a straight-forward reader would suppose, annexation has no warmer or more efficient friend than he! The Globe sets out in this reading of Van Buren's letter backwards, with the remark, that—

"We have concluded to state, *in our own language*, and as concisely and clearly as we can, its important points: the positions which Mr. Van Buren discusses, and assumes, in relation to the annexation of Texas to the United States, as a part of its territory from which new States may thereafter be formed, at the discretion of Congress. This has become the more important, because, both from personal conversations with political friends, and from reading our exchange papers, we perceive that *the letter is not well understood* by those who appear to have formed, and who freely express opinions in regard to it and its author; and in some grave instances it is positively *misrepresented*, where we are compelled to believe that *misunderstanding*, and *not design*, is the cause of the error."

The Globe then goes on to give its own version of Van Buren's meaning, which of course differs widely from the common understanding; and it calls upon its party at least "to read our brief statement of what we believe to be the substance of this important letter," &c. &c.

Subsequently, the Globe tells Mr. Ritchie that even he, the veteran Editor of the Richmond Enquirer, has "mistaken its position, its purport, its real conclusions," (that is, of Van's letter.) Ritchie, like every body else, had read the letter *forwards*, and had announced in his address of the Central Committee of Virginia, that its positions were identical with Mr. Clay's. But the Globe tells him this is all wrong; and that Mr. Ritchie "will become entirely satisfied of this if he will do us the honor to read our article of yesterday"!! That is, to arrive at Van Buren's real meaning, Mr. Ritchie need not read his letter, but the Globe's Editorial!!

All this reminds us of Gen. Jackson's Proclamation, and Mr. Ritchie's second edition of that celebrated paper. The State Rights feelings of the Virginians were so shocked at the Federalism of the Proclamation, that Mr. Ritchie, not daring to denounce it, obtained from Gen. Jackson an authorized version totally abandoning all its ultra Federalism and asserting strongly their opposite. Thus all parties were satisfied, all being humbugged. And so it will be, doubtless, in the present instance.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston Courier says, under date of May 12, that "the President is determined upon another convocation of Congress, if it adjourns without favorable action upon the treaty, with the hope to pass it by a joint resolution of the two Houses."

Mr. Webster delivered a strong Whig speech at Boston a few days ago, which we intended to publish, but find we have not room.

THE RIOTS.—There has been no further outbreak in Philadelphia, the city being guarded by armed citizens and military for several days after the dispersion of the mob.

The property destroyed is estimated at from a quarter to half a million of dollars worth, which, there is some consolation in knowing, the city will have to pay for. But it is supposed that the loss by the interruption of the regular business, is far more than the loss by fire. And the loss of *character* to the city is incalculable.

Rewards of from 100 to 1000 dollars have been offered for the apprehension of the rioters and incendiaries. Many arrests have been made.

The Philadelphia papers deny that the Native Americans are responsible for these outrages. So far from sanctioning them, they turned out to protect property and maintain the laws. The mischief was perpetrated by comparatively a few persons of the lowest class. Some of those who fired the churches were recognized by the police as old convicts, many of them were boys, and none of them could be pointed out as members of the American party.

The thing to be regretted is, that prompt and decided measures were not adopted to put down the riot on the first day of its occurrence.

The North Carolinian follows the Globe in attributing the late riots in Philadelphia to the Whigs. The Philadelphia papers denounce this assertion as the *vilest slander*, as we have no doubt it is.

From the United States Gazette of Monday.

The Ruins.—We saw on Saturday the ruins in Kensington, the blackened crumbled walls of the church, the schoolhouse, and of many, very many dwelling houses that the passions of men had doomed to destruction. The heart sickens at such exhibitions, and inquires for the justice of man that allowed of such unlawful, unruly violence; or the justice of Heaven, which seemed to sleep amid the wrong doings of the wicked, both when the murders were committed and the property wasted. We learned nothing there to answer that inquiry, but, returning by the way of Fourth street, we went up and stood amid the smouldering ruins of Saint Augustine's; and when we renewed our inquiry, our eye rested on the uppermost portion of the opposite wall, from which the fire had peeled every particle of plastering and licked off the decorative paint; but, as if in defiance of the wrath of man and the fury of the flames, there stood in clear uninjured letters the inscription, "*The Lord Seeth.*" And we turned away satisfied in our heart, and exclaiming, in quiet submission, "Shall not the Judge of all the earth do right?"

DROUGHT.—The Mississippi and Georgia papers are full of complaints of the long continued drought, with which we in North Carolina have also been afflicted. We learn that the late planted corn and cotton does not come up, and that every where the prospect of crops is bad.

CONGRESS.

IN THE SENATE, on Monday, the bill to extend, for ten years, the charters of the Banks in the District of Columbia, was passed, 22 to 14.

After some other business, a long Executive session was held.

On Tuesday, the bill to abolish the office of Solicitor of the General Land Office, was passed, after debate, 25 to 16.

The resolution to adjourn on the 17th June, was laid on the table, 24 to 16. And the Senate went into Executive session.

On Wednesday, private bills; and then an Executive session.

On Thursday, Mr. Jarnagin, from the select committee on the subject, reported, that Mr. Niles, though laboring under mental and physical debility at this time, is not of unsound mind, in the technical sense of the phrase, and that he be permitted to qualify and take his seat in the Senate. The report was unanimously concurred in, and Mr. Niles accordingly was sworn and took his seat.

Private bills and Executive business occupied the sitting.

On Friday, the resolution fixing a time for adjournment was again laid on the table, 21 to 20.

A long Executive session was held.

On Saturday, a number of private bills were passed, and then the Senate went into Executive session.

In the HOUSE, on Monday, the resolution from the Senate, fixing on the 27th inst. for the adjournment of Congress, was taken up, amended by substituting the 17th of June for the 27th May, passed and returned to the Senate for concurrence.

The day was spent on District of Columbia business.

Tuesday was spent in like manner.

On Wednesday, many reports from Committees were presented.

The bill to fix a uniform day for the election of Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, was *passed*, 141 votes to 34. And so, if the Senate concur, the Presidential election will hereafter be held in all the States on the Tuesday next after the first Monday of November.

On Thursday, after considerable debate, the whole subject of the fight between Messrs. White and Rathbun, was laid on the table, with the understanding that it was not to be taken up, on motion of Mr. Weller, by a vote of 82 to 73.

The Eastern Harbor Bill was taken up, debated, and *passed*, 96 to 80. It makes appropriations for the improvement of Harbors in the Atlantic States. [In this bill is included an appropriation of $20,000 for the improvement of the Cape Fear River below Wilmington.] The Western Harbor bill passed some weeks ago.

On Friday, Mr. Saunders wished to get an explanation from Mr. White for some remarks yesterday, which, he said, were a direct reflection on his report relative to the fight, and upon the author of the report. But he could not obtain the floor.

After some unimportant business, the House adjourned to Monday.

"There can be no happiness, no security in the community, except in the maintenance of the law."

Such was the remark of the Hon. Horace Binney, at Philadelphia, when urging a public meeting of the citizens to take the most effectual measures to put an end to the reign of mob violence. The sentiment deserves to be written in letters of gold over every door, and to be impressed indelibly upon every heart, in the land. Mobs seldom begin at the right place to revenge a wrong, and they never stop at the right point. Their acts can never be justified, and every good citizen owes it to the country, to the community in which he lives, to his neighbor and to himself, to set his face as a rock against every attempt either to wrest the Law from the hands of its authorized administrators, or to justify such an act in others, be the wrong proposed to be revenged ever so great. No man is safe except in the maintenance of the law; and he who takes it into his own hand to-day, may be the victim of mob-law to-morrow.

In consequence of information received from Judge Wayne, that he cannot be in Raleigh, to hold the U. S. Circuit Court, till after the 4th day of June, Judge Potter has directed the Marshal to adjourn the ensuing Term of the Court till that day, instead of the usual period, viz: the 4th Monday of May inst.

GOOD.—C. C. Langdon, (Editor of the Mobile Advertiser,) in a speech at Baltimore a few days ago, among many other good things, said, "if Tyler did not get Texas, he hoped Texas would get Tyler." A general shout responded to the happy idea.

A great Texas Meeting was held in Charleston on Tuesday of last week. They resolved to go for Texas "*Now or Never.*"

COTTON BURNT.—At Selma, Ala., on the 29th ult., the warehouse of Messrs. Harrison and Adams was destroyed by fire, with 400 bales of Cotton and a stock of goods. Loss from 40 to $50,000.

Judge Nash has taken the Oaths of Office, prescribed by law, and is, now, therefore, duly commissioned as one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of North Carolina.

Raleigh Register.

POSTSCRIPT.

Mr. Graham addressed the people of Wake at Raleigh on Monday last, and was replied to by Mr. Jas. B. Shepard. We have no particulars, the Register being issued before the first speech was delivered.

He will address the people of Sampson, at Clinton, on Friday next.

For next week, Mr. Graham's appointments are—

At Smithfield, Johnston, on Tuesday, May 28.
At Louisburg, Franklin, on Thursday, May 30.
At Henderson, Granville, on Friday, May 31.
At Oxford, " on Saturday, June 1.

The Subscribers have now in Store,

3000 LBS. BACON, (Hams, Shoulders and Sides,)
500 lbs. Lard,
50 bbls. Flour,
10 ditto No. 2 Mackerel,
25 ditto Whiske
25 ditto Brandy
10 Bottles
20 b.
20 bu

They have also on hand a

Stock of

Among which are
Alum and
mon Chewing
ty of other articles. All
for Cash, or exchange for
COOK & HODGES, Hay street.

May 21, 1844. 7tf

Cape Fear Navigation Company.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held on Friday, 31st May, (inst.) in the Town of Fayetteville.

E. L. WINSLOW, Sec'y.

May 17, 1844.

☞ The Raleigh Register will give the above 3 insertions.

MARRIED,

In this town, on the 16th instant, by the Rev. P. McGowan, Mr. ISHAM CARVER, of this county, to Mrs. LUCY ANN WATTS, of this town.

At Rockfish Factory, on the 16th inst., by Rev. S. Colton, Mr. ARCHIBALD GRAHAM to Miss MARGARET McDONALD.

At Smithville, on the 7th inst., by the Rev. Richard H. Wilmer, Capt. GEORGE TAYLOR, U. S. A., to Miss EMELINE, daughter of Dr. S. B. Everett of that place.

At Smithville, Brunswick county, on the 12th inst., Mr. EDGAR WILLIAMS, of Charleston, S. C. to Miss SUSAN O. A. POTTER, of Smithville.

In Cheraw, on the 9th instant, by the Rev Henry Elwell, Mr. EDMUND J. WADDELL to Miss ELIZABETH R. TURNER, eldest daughter of P. Turner, Esq., all of that place.

DIED,

In this town, on Monday night last, MARY GREEN, infant daughter of Dr. Wm. P. Mallett, aged about 4 months.

In this town, on Friday last, HERBERT, infant son of Amasa and Clarissa Ann Alden, aged 7 wks.

At Rockfish, 12th inst., Miss CHRISTIAN McDONALD, eldest daughter of Mrs. C. McDonald. She had been for some time a member of the Presbyterian Church, and in her department was social, kind, and cheerful. A dutiful daughter and affectionate sister, she has left a wide circle of relatives and friends to mourn their loss,—a loss, we are fully assured in believing, is her eternal gain.—*Com.*

At Vicksburg, (Mississippi,) on the 22d ultimo, in the 83d year of his age, Major BURWELL VICK, an old and much-esteemed resident of that place.

Major Vick was a native of Southampton county, Virginia, and was born in the year 1761. During the Revolutionary war he served his country in several campaigns as a volunteer, was engaged in the battle of Stono, below Charleston, and at the capture of "Cornwallis." In the 21st year of his age he emigrated to North Carolina, in which State he resided until the year 1807, when he removed to the Territory of Mississippi, where he had since resided as a planter.

In Cheraw, on the 11th inst., after a short illness, Mr. THOMAS R. ELLERBE, aged about 21 years, a resident of Marlborough District.

In Baltimore, on Thursday last, Mr. DAVID BARNUM, the well known proprietor of Barnum's Hotel.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—May 22.

Brandy, peach,	40	Lead, bar,	5 a 6
Ditto, apple,	33 a 35	Mackerel, hf. bl. No. 1,	$7 25
Bacon,	7½ a 8	Molasses,	27 a 30
Beeswax,	27	Oats,	30 a 35
Butter,	15 a 20	Oil, Linseed,	75 a 80
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Nails, cut,	5 a 5½
Coffee,	8½ a 9½	Powder, keg,	$6
Cotton,	5½ a 6¼	Rags,	2
Cotton Bag'ng,	16 a 20	Sugar, brown,	8 a 10
Corn,	50 a 55	" Lump,	14
Copperas,	3 a 3½	" Loaf,	12 a 14
Candles, F. F.,	11 a 12½	Salt, (bushel,)	45 a 50
Flour, new,	$3½ a $4	Sack,	$2 a $2 25
Feathers,	25	Tallow,	6 a 7
Fl'xseed,	90 a $1 00	Tin, box, I x,	$10
Hides, green,	4 a 5	Tobacco, leaf,	1½ a 3
" dry,	8 a 10	Wheat,	75 a 80
Iron,	4½ a 5	Whiskey,	25 a 28
Lard,	6½ a 7	Wool,	12½ a 15
Lime,	$1½ a $2		

DOMESTICS.

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 8 cts. pr. yd.
Cotton Yarn, Nos. 5 to 10, 17 to 18 cts. pr. lb.

REMARKS.—Business is very dull. Not much Cotton at market. Sales 5½ to 6, and 6½ for choice.

WILMINGTON MARKET—May 15.

Steam Mill Lumber 12 00 a 14 00; River Lumber, viz: Wide Boards 5 00 a 5 50; Flooring 10 00 a 11 00; Timber 5 50 a 6 50; Staves, W. O. rough, 12 00 a 15 00; dressed, 20 00; R. O. rough, 7 50 a 8 00; Shingles 1 50 a 4 00; Corn 48 a 50; Salt, coarse, 25 a 28; Rice 2 75 a 3 00.

Naval Stores.—Turpentine, (virgin dip) has sold this week at 2,32, but on yesterday it brought only 2,4; old dip brings about 2,10. Tar is selling at 1,17.

Timber, Lumber, &c.—Timber remains at about the same price that it has for several weeks, say 5½ to 6½, altho' it requires a good article to bring the latter price.—Flooring boards are worth 11 dlls., wide boards 5½, and scantling 1½ to 5. Shingles have brought 1½ to 2 dls. this week.

A cargo of 200 hhds. Cuba molasses sold yesterday for about 23 cents.

Some Northern hay sold from the wharf in lots at 60 cents.

A lot cow peas brought 60 cents from vessel.

Chronicle.

CHERAW MARKET—May 14.

Bacon 6½ a 7½; Beeswax 22 a 25; Coffee 11 a 12½; Cotton 5 a 7; Corn 40 a 50; Flour 3 75 a 4 25; Feathers 25 a 30; Iron 5 a 6½; Lime 3 a 3½; Molasses 35 a 37½; Nails, cut, 6½ a 7½.

At New Orleans, Cotton 4½ to 8½, chiefly 6¾ to 6¾.
At Augusta, Cotton 5½ to 6¾.
At New York, Upland Cotton 6¼ to 8½; steady, and increased sales. Beeswax 30 to 30½. Flour 4 62 to 5 25. Corn 50 to 52.
At Charleston, Cotton 5½ to 8½. Corn 57 to 60.
Total receipts of Cotton 1,872,167 bales, against 2,208,017 last year. The crop will reach 2,000,000 bales.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

May 12.—Schrs. Jonas from New York, C. E. Thorn from do., David Rogers from do., Geo. Klotts from Philadelphia. 13.—Brigs I. Peterson from New York Porto Rico from Boston; Schrs. Thaddeus from New York, Regulus from do., Palestine from Philadelphia, North Carolina from do., Sarah Ann from New River, Cordelia from Beaufort, N. C., Illinois from do., Champion from Middleton, N. C. 14.—Brigs Juan I de Cartagena from New York, Belle from do.; Schrs. Charlotte from Alvardo, Cuba, Lafayette from Plymouth, N. C.

CLEARANCES.

May 11.—Schrs. Joseph Marsh for New Orleans, Savannah for Mystic, Conn. 12.—Brig Moxy for Falmouth, Ja. 13.—Danish brig Therese for Europe. 14.—Brigs Clinton for Martinique, N. F. Fothingham for Demarara. 15.—Schr. Harp for Havana.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, some short time since, lost or mislaid a parcel of Notes, &c. viz: One Note on Jno. C. Wicker for $14; two Notes on Jesse Spivy, one for $76, the other for $36; one Note on Arch'd McDougald for $14; one Note on Duncan Morison for $4 50; one Note on Colin McFadyen for $60, with some credits; two Notes on Hugh A. Cameron, one for $10, the other for $9; one Note on Alex. Buie for $10; one Receipt against William Berryman for a debt against John McIver for $36; one Note on Wm. Campbell for $2 50; one Judgment against Matthew Wicker's son Edward for $10. The dates of none of the above are recollected. All persons are hereby cautioned against trading for said Notes, and the makers thereof from paying the same to any one but myself.

DONALD McDOUGALD.

Moore County, May 15, 1844. 7-3wpd

R. D. ADDINGTON,

SURGEON DENTIST,

FROM VIRGINIA,

Respectfully acquaints the Ladies and Gentlemen of Fayetteville and its vicinity, that he may be found (for a short time) at the Lafayette Hotel, unless professionally engaged elsewhere. Those wishing to consult him are requested to call at their earliest convenience, especially those who desire to have Artificial Teeth inserted, as this operation sometimes requires considerable time. The several operations of plugging, cleaning, regulating and preserving the Teeth, shall always be performed in the most skilful and kindest manner, on the most improved scientific principles and plates so as to fit comfortably.

May 8, 1844. 5tfi

One Hundred Boxes of BAR SOAP.

THE Subscriber offers for sale ONE HUNDRED BOXES OF BAR SOAP, manufactured at the "Fayetteville (N. C.) Candle Factory," and warranted equal if not superior to Colgate's best No. 1.

Being determined to devote all necessary attention to the business, and offering it at a reduced price, (5 cents a pound by the box,) he hopes to receive a due share of public patronage.

☞ All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

W. McL. McKAY.

Fayetteville, May 20, 1844. 7tf

HILLSBOROUGH ACADEMY.

THE undersigned, the Trustees of the Hillsborough Academy, have the satisfaction of announcing to the public, that they have secured the services of Mr. JOHN A. BINGHAM and Mr. JAMES H. NORWOOD, who as joint Principals will succeed Mr. William J. Bingham, the present able head of the school, who retires from his chair at the expiration of this session.

These gentlemen have been brought up among us. And from their high moral character, their experience, and known qualifications, both as scholars and teachers, the Trustees believe they may cheerfully and heartily recommend the school to the undiminished confidence of the public.

The Trustees promise their cordial co-operation in maintaining and advancing the present reputation of the school, and the correct deportment and thorough instruction of the students.

This institution is designed to be strictly preparatory to the University, and we are permitted to refer to the President and Faculty with respect to the character and qualifications of the instructors.

The Fall session will commence on Thursday the 18th day of July next.

JAMES WEBB, THOMAS CLANCY,
FRED. NASH, EDMD STRUDWICK,
CAD. JONES, Sr., JOHN W. NORWOOD,
JAS. PHILLIPS, JOHN U. KIRKLAND
JOHN TAYLOR.

May 8, 1844. 7-9tSly

SELECT *Classical and Mathematical* SCHOOL.

THE subscriber, having resigned the charge of the Hillsborough Academy, contemplates opening a SELECT SCHOOL, twelve miles south west of Hillsborough, and the same distance,—west nearly,—from Chapel Hill. His leading motive is *to educate his own sons in the country*; and his selection has been made with special reference to this object.

For details apply to him—post paid—at Hillsborough, till November next, when the school is to begin.

W. J. BINGHAM.

Hillsborough, May 8, 1844. 7-3mSw

BRILLIANT CAPITALS.

J. G. Gregory & Co. Managers.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY.

Class 20 for 1844, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday the 8th of June, 1844.

SPLENDID PRIZES

$30,000, $10,000, $4,000, $3,000, $2,420, $2,000, 75 Prizes of $1000, 84 of $500, &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificate of a package of 25 whole			$110 00
Ditto	ditto	25 halves	70 00
Ditto	ditto	25 quarters	35 00

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY.

Class No. 21 for 1844, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday the 15th of June, 1844.

PRIZES.

$25,000, $10,000, 4,000, 3,000, 2,200, 10 Prizes of 2,000, 10 of 500, 10 of 400, &c. &c.

12 Drawn Nos. out of 66.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificate of a package of 22 whole			$110 00
Ditto	ditto	22 halves	55 00
Ditto	ditto	22 quarters	27 50

In Six Prizes of $10,000!

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY.

Class No. 22 for 1844, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday the 22d of June, 1844.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

Six Prizes of $10,000, amounting to Sixty Thousand Dollars! $3,500, 2,340, 25 Prizes of 1,000, 53 of 400, 200 of 200, &c.

75 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of packages of 25 whole			$130 00
Ditto	ditto	25 halves	65 00
Ditto	ditto	25 quarters	32 50

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY.

Class No. 23 for 1844, to be drawn in Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday the 29th of June, 1844.

GRAND SCHEME.

$30,000, $10,000, $5,690, 12 Prizes of $2,000, 30 ditto of $1,500, 50 ditto of $1,000, 50 of $500, 75 of $300, &c. &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of packages of 26 whole			$110 00
Ditto	ditto	26 halves	70 00
Ditto	ditto	26 quarters	35 00

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent, immediately after it is over, to all who order from us. Address

J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers*,
Washington City, D. C.

May 18, 1844. 7-6dpd

PRINT WAREHOUSE

IN NEW YORK,

To supply the City and Interior Trade, by the Piece or Package,

BELOW RETAIL!

From 113 Pearl Street to

44 CEDAR STREET,

Near William Street.

LEE & BREWSTER give notice to the Dealers in Dry Goods, that they have removed their Warehouse for Printed Calicoes, Exclusively, from Pearl, to 44 Cedar street. By confining their attention to Prints only, L. & B. are enabled to exhibit an assortment far surpassing any ever before offered in America—and to sell at prices as low, and generally Lower than houses whose attention is divided among a large variety of articles.

The Stock consists of *several Thousands of Patterns and Colorings*, embracing every variety of

American and Foreign Prints

In market—many styles of which are got up exclusively for their own sales, and cannot be had elsewhere, except in second hands.

Dealers in Prints will find it for their interest to examine this Stock before making their purchases—they will have the advantage of learning the lowest market prices—and comparing all the desirable styles in market side by side.

Catalogues of Prices, corrected with every variation of the Market, are placed in the hands of buyers.

May 1, 1844. 6-13wpd

NEW GOODS.

WILLIAMS & LUTTERLOH

ARE now receiving and have on hand, a handsome assortment of FINE AND COMMON

CROCKERY,

(Flour Pots, cheap quality, Stone Jugs, Butter Pots, Churns, and Spittoons.)

DRY GOODS & HARDWARE,

Together with a large stock of SUGAR, COFFEE, SALT, and other articles in the Grocery line, which will be sold at the lowest market prices, either for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to punctual dealers.

April 9, 1844. 1tf

NEW GOODS.

I AM NOW RECEIVING for the Fall and Winter Trade, an assortment of

GROCERIES.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY,

Hats, Shoes, Crockery and Hollow-Ware,

Besides a General Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are—

Pilot, Beaver, Doe Skin and Mole Hair Cloths; Cassimeres; Vestings; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Flannels; Blankets; Muslin-de-Laines; Bombazines; Alpacas; Merinos; Winter Shawls; Fancy Prints; Ginghams; Jaconet, Swiss, Mull and Book Muslins, and Bishop Lawns; White and colored Cambrics; Sheetings; Irish Linens; Shirtings; White and bl'k Hose and Half Hose; Worsted, Elastic and Cotton Suspenders; Sewing, Spool and Flax Thread; Coat Trimmings, &c. &c.; which I am determined to sell low to close who will favor me with a call. (Next door to E. Fuller.)

D. McLAURIN.

Oct. 5, & 2, 1843. 74tf

NEW BOOKS.

ALISON'S EUROPE; Sutton's learn to live; Wanning's Entry of the Church; Sutton's learn to die; D'Aubigne's History of the Reformation; just received and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

June 30, 1843.

COPARTNERSHIP.

C. T. HAIGH has taken into copartnership his son JOHN C. HAIGH, and the business will hereafter be conducted under the Firm of CHARLES T. HAIGH & SON.

June 7, 1843. 57-tf

SWAIM'S JUSTICE,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the Statute and Common Law, all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

NEW SPRING GOODS

JAMES KYLE

HAS just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are

French and English Lawns,
Premium Prints, (new style,)
Alpacas, black and colored,
Jaconet and Cambric Muslins,
Gimps and Fringes, assorted,
Fresh Linens, Lawns and Diapers,
Bobinet Laces and Edgings,
Black and colored Lace Veils,
Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Merino Cloth and Kentucky Jeans,
Bombazette and French Bombazines,
French and Irish Linen Drilling,
3-4 to 6-4 bleached and brown Domestics,
Carpeting and Hearth Rugs,
Pennsylvania and other Jeans,

With many other articles, comprising a very large assortment; all of which, being purchased for Cash by the package, will be offered cheap for CASH, or on the usual time to punctual customers.

March 18, 1844. 98tf

WANTED.

500 BUSHELS of ASHES, immediately, for which a fair price will be paid.

W. McL. McKAY.

March 5, 1844. 96tf

FOR SALE.

300 BUSHELS COMMON OATS,
50 do. Rustle ditto,
Prime Laguira and Java Coffee,

J. HUSKE & SON.

Feb'y 20, 1844.

GUN-SMITH

ESTABLISHMENT,

(Next door to C. J. Orrell and J. H. & J. Martine.)

THE Subscriber has taken this stand to open his Shop, where he intends carrying on the GUN-SMITH BUSINESS in all its branches. He will also furnish Rifle Guns suitable for the times, and will warrant them to be good. He will mend and repair Gun Locks and Pistols, and put Locks on doors of all kinds; mend Umbrellas, Walking Canes and Pocket Knives.

N. B. The country people can be accommodated by bringing their Guns to market with them; they can have them ready to carry back with them.

E. A. HARPER.

January 13, 1844. 89tf

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE

From Fayetteville to Warsaw.

LEAVE Fayetteville [illegible]

NEW BOOKS.

[illegible] Speeches, Vol. I. [illegible]
African in Cuba, 1 vol. 50c.
Prince, by Samuel Lover, 50c.
Hand-book from the French, [illegible]
Dickens' Christmas Carol, 25c.
Pickwick Papers, 1 vol. 50c.
Charles O'Malley, 2 vols. with [illegible]
Jack Randolph, [illegible]
Spanish Rule, Vol. I. [illegible]
African in Cuba, 1 vol. 50c.
Prince, by Samuel Lover, 50c.
Hand-book from the French, [illegible]
Dickens' Christmas Carol, 25c.
Pickwick Papers, 1 vol. 50c.
Charles O'Malley, 2 vols. with
Jack Randolph, [illegible]

NEW
HARDWARE STORE,

On Person Street, opposite the Bank of Cape Fear.

THE Subscriber announces to the public in general, and to his friends and old customers in particular, that he is now opening an entire NEW

STOCK OF GOODS,

Consisting of

Hardware and Cutlery,
Saddlers' Materials,
Carriage Makers' Materials,
Carpenters' Tools,
Blacksmiths' Tools,
Paints, Oil, and Groceries.

And inasmuch as quick sales are desirable, all may calculate with perfect confidence on getting good bargains.

JAMES BAKER.

Fayetteville, April 8, 1844. 1tf

Received pr. Steamer Fayetteville,

10 HHDS. prime Muscovado SUGAR,
10 do. ditto MOLASSES,
10 tons assorted Swedes IRON.

For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

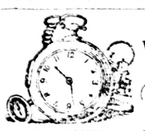
March 25, 1844. 99tf

FOR SALE,

20 CASES (2 dozen) fine Old Madeira WINE,
Genuine Old Port Wine, (in bottles.)
Sicily Madeira, Sherry, and Teneriffe Wines,
10 bbls. Calcined Plaster,
5 casks Ground ditto,
10 bbls. prime St. Croix Sugars,
10 bags Java Coffee.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

December 27, 1842. 31tf



Edwin Glover,

WATCH MAKER AND JEWELLER,

(At the old Stand of C. C. Smith.)

CONTINUES to Repair Watches and Jewelry, in the very best manner, and on the most reasonable terms. All work done by him will be warranted.

P. S.—WATCHES and JEWELRY for sale.

Fayetteville, Oct. 3, 1843. 74tf

ONE half pipe superior 4th proof French Brandy.
One half " " Holland Gin,—at retail.

by D. McLAURIN.

February 7, 1844. 92-tf

JAMES SUNDY,

Trimmer and Harness Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time, and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices,

Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted Carriage Harness,
Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales,
Coach and Lace Morocco,
Knobs and Tacks.

☞ Gig and Barouche Tops, and second hand Carriages, &c., Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All Work done by me repaired without charge, if it fail by fair usage in a reasonable length of time.

Fayetteville, April 27. 47-tf

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP formed between the Subscribers in August last, for the transportation of the Mail between Columbia, S. C. and Fayetteville, N. C. under the name and style of John McLean & Co., is this day dissolved by *mutual consent*. All demands against the said Copartnership will be paid by B. L. McLauchlin, who is duly authorized to collect all moneys due it.

JOHN McLEAN.
B. L. McLAUCHLIN.

March 29, 1844. 1400-8wpd

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Subscriber having purchased the entire interest of John McLean, Esq. in the Stage Line from Fayetteville, N. C. to Columbia, S. C., will in future conduct the business in his own name.

B. L. McLAUCHLIN.

March 29, 1844.

N. B. Mr. Daniel McLean is authorized Agent to transact business connected with the Stage Line.

B. L. McL.

Receiving Agents are—
Thos. J. Curtis, Esq., Fayetteville, N. C.
M. Stinemetz, Cheraw, S. C.
H. Holleyman, Jun., Camden, S. C.
Wm. Mayben, Esq., Columbia, S. C.

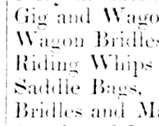
Just Received,

A CASE of handsome fast colored PRINTS. For sale by S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

April 3, 1844.

The beautiful and thoroughbred HORSE

HENRY II.



WILL stand this Season (1844) at his stable two miles from Fayetteville, (Perry's old place,) and at Enoch Bunn's, near McNeill's Ferry. Breeders will be entitled to insuring the Horse at Bunn's every Monday and Tuesday, from and after the 8th of April throughout the Season, and the residue of the time at Ford's.

April 2, 1844. 1400-6t

PRUSSIATE OF POTASH,

FOR GILDING, just received by

SAML J. GILLESPIE.

Also,

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,
TAYLOR'S BALSAM OF LIVERWORT,
And an additional supply of Fresh and Genuine DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

S. J. G.

April 2, 1844. 1400-6t

Taylor's Balsam of Liver Colds, Coughs, Consumption

☞ A Fresh supply just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.

SWAIM'S EXECUTOR

THE Subscriber has received a few copies of Guide to Executors, Administrators [illegible] compiled on the Statute Law of [illegible] (Statutes) [illegible]

[illegible] E. J. H.

JUST RECEIVED.

THE most valuable MEDICINES in the United States have just been received from the North, and are now offered, for the first time, to the citizens of this State. They consist of

The Black (or Allebasi's) SALVE, Allebasi's HEALTH PILLS, and Allebasi's POOR MAN'S PLASTERS.

The SALVE is an invention of old Doct. Kittridge of Mass. It effects more cures, and in a greater variety of cases, than any other medicine we ever knew. It is a certain cure for Fever Sores, Ulcers, Tumors, Abscesses, Eruptions, Felons, Quinsy, Cuts, Punctures, Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Rheumatism (Chronic or Inflammatory,) Inflammations of every description, Swellings of every kind, Dropsy, Scarlet Fever, Sore Throat, and Swelled Neck, &c. &c. In some of these complaints, *Allebasi's Health Pills* should be used. A Pamphlet, furnished by the Agents, will give full directions.

The PILLS possess many advantages over any other Pills in use, for while they are a *thorough cathartic*, mild in their operation, leaving the bowels in a strong, active and healthy condition, they possess *alterative virtues* unsurpassed by any medicine we ever knew. They collect all the impurities of the system and discharge them from the body, cleansing the very fountain of life, and renovating the whole system. They cure immediately all complaints that have their origin in the Stomach, such as Bilious and Scarlet Fevers, Cholic, Dyspepsia, Fever and Ague, Headache, Dizziness in the Head, Jaundice, Worms, Costiveness, General Debility, Colds, Lung and Liver Complaints, &c &c. For testimonials, get a Pamphlet from the Agents. See directions in Pamphlet.

The PLASTERS (only 12½ cts.) are warranted superior to any other Plasters in use. Improvements have been made in these Plasters which supply the defect which judges notice in all others. The immediate comfort and ultimate health they secure to those who use them, justify us in saying, buy *these Plasters* for all Pains and Weaknesses in the Back, Bowels, Side, Chest, Loins, Muscles, Chronic Rheumatism, Lung and Liver Complaints, Coughs, Colds, Nervous Affections, &c. &c. For certificates and particular directions, see Pamphlet furnished by the Agents.

☞ LYMAN W. GILBERT, No. 114 Fulton street, New York, Wholesale Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c. &c., is Proprietor of these Medicines. ☞ For sale by

JNO. C. LATTA.
J. H. HAWLEY.

Fayetteville, April 19, 1844. 3-6m

FOR SALE,

LONDON PORTER,
Madeira and fine old Port WINE,
Common Wines,
Fine Hyson Tea,
6 barrels Calcined Plaster.

J. HUSKE & SON.

September 1, 1843. 70tf

TAN YARD FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the well known Tan Yard in this place. For terms, apply soon to ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 13, 1844. 93tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers, at the March Term, 1844, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County, having qualified as Executors to the last Will and Testament of John C. Atkins, deceased, hereby notify all those having claims against said Estate to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery. And all those indebted to the Estate of John C. Atkins, or the late firm of J. C. & G. B. Atkins, will make immediate payment to the Subscribers.

JOHN L. CHRISTIAN.
EDMUND J. LILLY.

March 8, 1844. 97tf

AGENCY

For the sale of Timber, Lumber, and Naval Stores.

HAVING located myself in Wilmington for the purpose of selling TIMBER, LUMBER, TURPENTINE, TAR, &c., I would say to the public, that nothing shall be wanting on my part to the giving of entire satisfaction. I take this opportunity of acknowledging my obligations to those who have patronized me, and hope to share a portion of the business of the public generally.

STEWART PIPKIN.

Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 24, 1844. 97-1Y

COTTON YARNS.

C. P. MALLETT offers a superior article of COTTON YARNS, assorted, from No. 5 to 10, at wholesale, at 17 cents, cash.

October 1, 1843. 42tf

A few bushels Red Clover Seed, for sale by J. HUSKE & SON.

March 28, 1843. 47-tf

$30 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, in August last, a negro man named MARK, aged about 25 years, about 5 feet 11 inches high, likely, round full face, rather spare made. He is supposed to be lurking about Josiah Cheek's Quarter and Marsh's Store neighbourhood, in Chatham county. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me, or confinement in any Jail so that I get him again.

JESSE HEDGEPETH.

Tyson's P. O., Moore County, Dec. 21. 86tf

Rectory Boarding School,

HAMDEN, CONN.

THE Subscriber having been induced to open a FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL for Boys, is prepared to receive a few pupils in addition to the present number.

Systematic and thorough instruction will be given in all the branches of an English education, and in all studies requisite for admission to any of our Colleges.

The nature of the school, the limited number of pupils, and their peculiar relations as *members of the same family*, will necessarily require the discipline to be strict, while it is intended that it shall be kindly [illegible]

The location being five miles from New Haven, and two miles from the North Haven Depot of the Hartford and New Haven Rail Road, is at once retired and healthful, easy of access and refined.

The terms of admission will be $200 *per annum*, payable half yearly in advance; and this sum pays [illegible] nothing but fuel, light and tuition. Pupils are received during vacation without [illegible]

[illegible] bers apply to the Rector

EVERETT, Hamden, Ct.

[illegible] *ade to*

[illegible] Totten, Rev. Geo. [illegible] C. M. D., Hartford, Ct. Mansfield, Esqs., Ham[illegible]

[illegible] Macon, and P. A. [illegible]

[illegible], Esq., Bos[illegible]

[illegible] Esq., New York City.

Rev. Dr. Potts, Philadelphia.

Rev. [illegible] Ives and Louis D. Henry, Esq., Raleigh, N. C.

[illegible], Esq., Wilmington, N. C.

[illegible] Jarvis B. Bostwick, C. P. Mallett, E. W. Winslow and E. J. Hale, Esqs., Fayetteville, N. C.

[illegible] will commence the first Mon[illegible]

94

NEW GOODS,

At Prices to suit the Times.

I HAVE received in part, and expect in a day or two to receive my full assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

Embracing Broad Cloths, various colours, and some very superior; plain and fancy Cassimeres; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Beaver Cloth; Blankets; Kerseys; white and red Flannels; Merino and Silk Shirts and Drawers; black, blue black and fancy coloured Silks; Muslin-de-Laine, all qualities; Gentlemen's Scarfs, Stocks, Collars, &c. &c.

A full assortment of

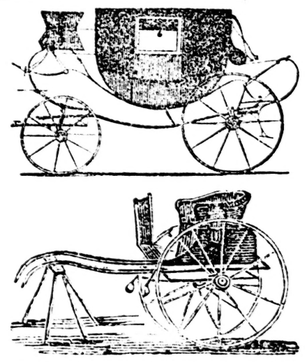
GROCERIES & HARDWARE,

Some beautiful sets of China, common and fine, CROCKERY, HATS and SHOES, White Lead, Linseed and Winter Strained Lamp Oil, &c. All of which I am disposed to sell low, *very* low, for *Cash* or in exchange for Country Produce.

H. LEETE,

North West corner of Market Square.

October 25, 1843. 25-tf



NEW CARRIAGE

REPOSITORY.

THE Subscribers take this method of informing the public, that they have commenced the Carriage Manufacturing Business, and intend to carry it on in all its various branches, say COACHES, COACHEES, CHARIOTEES, BAROUCHES, BUGGIES, GIGS and SULKEYS, of the most modern and approved styles. With several years' experience by one of the Principals, in one of the largest Manufactories in the Northern States, they feel no hesitation in saying, that nothing shall be wanting to make their Work equal to any put up here or elsewhere. They hope that by unremitted attention to business, to merit a generous share of public patronage. They assure the public that no pains have or will be spared to procure the best materials the surrounding country affords. They have completed and in progress of completion, several Vehicles of the latest fashions, which they offer at prices in conformity with the present pressure of the times.

☞ All Work warranted for 12 months.

Their Establishment is at the foot of the hill, opposite Liberty Point.

SIMPSON & McLAUCHLIN.

Fayetteville, May 1, 1844. 5tf

☞ Repairing done at the shortest notice, in the neatest manner, and at the lowest prices.

FIELD & TAPPAN,

Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants,

82 Water Street, New York,

WOULD respectfully inform the Merchants of Raleigh and Fayetteville, and the surrounding country, that they are prepared to sell

GROCERIES

AS LOW, for Cash or approved credit, as they can be bought in any City in the Union, and to receive all kinds of PRODUCE on Consignment. Country Merchants can rely upon getting good articles, and upon getting the best market prices for Produce. We hope, by strict attention to business and honorable dealing, to merit a share of public patronage.

☞ Reference for particulars, to Weston R. Gales, Esq., Raleigh.

New York, April 26, 1844. 5-6w

New and Cheap BOOKS.

MYSTERIES OF PARIS, and Sequel, fresh supply, 56 cents. Pictorial Bible, No. 1, 25. Hannah More's Works, 2 vols. bound, $3. Alison's Europe, 4 vols. bound $5. Brande's Encyclopedia, complete in 12 Nos., $3. Magendie's Physiology, plates, 62½. Webster's 8vo. Dictionary, $4.

Boston Academy's Collection of Church Music. Gardner's Music of Nature.

The Subscriber will sell any articles in his line as low as they can be had in North Carolina.

E. J. HALE.

March 26.

MUSIC.

A VARIETY of Songs, Marches, &c., for the Piano, just received by

E. J. HALE.

INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE.

THE Subscribers, Agents of the N. YORK CONTRIBUTIONSHIP INSURANCE COMPANY, in the City of New York, are prepared to take risks in town or in the country. Applications from the country, in writing, postage paid, will be promptly attended to.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

March 1, 1844. 97-1Y

State of North Carolina,

UNION COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1844.

Nancy Godfrey *vs.* Wm. Godfrey & Sophia Godfrey.

Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that William Godfrey, Richard Godfrey, George H. Godfrey, James G. Godfrey, Wilson Godfrey, Samuel Godfrey, Elizabeth Godfrey, (who intermarried with N. [illegible] Grady,) Charlotte Godfrey, (who intermarried with William Moor,) Harriet Gillespie [illegible] Sophia Godfrey, his children, and Thomas W. Pegues, Richard Pegues, Enoch Pegues, Mary Jane Pegues, Sarah Ann Pegues, (who intermarried with Silas Osbourn,) Sophia Pegues, Harriet Pegues, children of Sarah Pegues, who was one of the children of Thomas Godfrey, dec'd, and Thomas and Samuel Saunders, children of Mary Jane Saunders, dec'd, also one of the children of the said Thomas Godfrey, dec'd, his heirs at law, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said Defendants to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Union, at the Court House at Labatt's Cross Roads, on the 1st Monday in July next, and then and there to plead, answer or demur to Plaintiff's Petition, or judgment will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness Hugh Stuart, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 1st Monday in April, and in the sixty-eighth year of American Independence, A. D. 1844.

HUGH STUART, *C. U. C. C.*

[Pr. adv. $4 20.] 4-6w

AMERICAN ALMANAC for 1844; U. S. Ditto for 1844; Chemistry in its application to Agriculture and Physiology, by Liebeg; Alison's Europe, complete in 4 vols.; Spinckes Manual of Devotions; Double Witness of the Church; Sutton on the Sacrament; Hope on Hope Ever; Life and Speeches of Henry Clay; just received by

E. J. HALE.

Dec. 13, 1843.

Prescott's Mexico,

JUST received. Also, Gunn's Domestic Medicine; Magendie's Phisiology,—edited by Dr. Revere; Grigg & Elliott's New Readers, for Schools; and a variety of other School Books; just rec'd by

E. J. HALE.

Fahnestock's Vermifuge.

A FRESH supply of this popular Worm Medicine, just received by E. J. HALE.

April 22, 1844.

NEW FIRM.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having associated themselves together, under the style and Firm of

STUART & McGARY,

For the purpose of transacting a general Grocery and Barter Business, are now receiving from New York, and will keep constantly on hand, a full supply of

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Among which may be found:

Brown and Loaf Sugars,
Coffee, Rio and Laguira,
Fine Hyson Teas,
Molasses,
Powder, Shot and Lead,
8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass,
Putty, Copperas,
Indigo and Madder,
Scotch Snuff,
Salts, Saleratus and Saltpetre,
Swedes Iron and Swedes Iron Nails,
Cast, German and Blister Steel,
Collins' Axes, Cotton Bagging,
Bale Rope, Cotton and Wool Cards,
Men's & Women's Shoes, fashionable Hats,
White Wool Hats, broad brim,
Spanish Sole Leather,
Wagon and Cart Boxes,
Blacksmiths' Tools, full sets, &c. &c.

ROBERT A. STUART.
WILLIAM L. McGARY.

September 26, 1843. 73tf

HORSES

Can be HIRED at the Wagon Yard.

For terms apply to JACKSON JOHNSON.

Feb'y 20, 1844. 94-tf

MARBLE FACTORY,

BY JAMES FOSTER.

Fayetteville, June 18, 1843. 59-tf

Just Received and for Sale,

THOMASTOWN LIME; Plaster Paris; Mackerel, Nos. 1 and 3; Cheese in boxes, a superior article; 100 kegs pure extra and No. 1 White Lead.

B. ROSE.

Sept. 18, 1843. 72tf

Rates lower than ever!

JACKSON HOTEL,

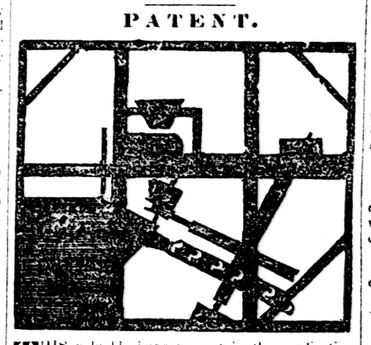
NEAR LIBERTY POINT,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

November 3, 1843. 79tf

The Inclined Water Wheel.

PATENT.



THIS valuable improvement in the application of water power, is now completed and in successful operation at the Cool Spring Mills in this Town. The invention was designed to save water in its operation, and thereby remedy the difficulty now existing on account of its scarcity. This wheel will perform the same labor with less than half the water required to drive the tub-wheel, and if applied in place of the flutter-wheel the saving must be still greater. The number of Mills (now in operation by these wheels) that become scarce of water in the summer, is supposed to average 80 or 90 per cent. If these Mills can be successfully operated with even half the water now required, it is obvious that the supply of water will be abundant.

The Inclined Water Wheel in its construction can be placed at any elevation to suit the condition of the pond, thereby securing a sufficient head above the wheel, which is important to all mills where the water is at any time liable to become scarce. In this particular the Inclined water wheel has a decided advantage above the Overshot, which requires a sufficient fall and constancy of water, and is also expensive in its construction: Whereas the Inclined Water Wheel can be built at much less expense—can be successfully applied to any mill or machinery that is propelled by water, and will run well in back water. This Wheel is said to rank in power with a high breast wheel, and can be geared with either cogs or bands, but the latter being considered cheaper and more durable, I have adopted them. Having obtained a Patent in December last, I have abstained from giving publicity to the invention, or offering to sell any Rights, until others, as well as myself, should become satisfied of its advantages. I am now ready to dispose of the right to use said invention by counties, districts and States—as also single rights. Millwrights, Mill owners, and the public generally are invited to call and examine the invention.

The machinery, as represented in the plate above, can be made more simple, by which one half of the expense of construction will be diminished, but the amount of water saved will be less. I shall have both modes of construction with a statement of materials for each, printed in handbills, which I design for those who wish further information on the subject.

JOHN T. GILMORE.

Fayetteville, Oct. 21, 1843 77-1y

FIRE INSURANCE.

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

Capital, One Million of Dollars.

THE above Company will take risks on Goods or Buildings, in any part of North Carolina, at as low rates of premium as any other good Company. They will also take risks on Goods shipped to any part of the United States.

STARK & PEARCE, *Agents.*

Fayetteville, Dec. 5, 1843. 77-tf

For sale by the Subscribers,

Bed Cords, Plough Lines, Candle Wick, Boat, Seine, Wrapping and Carpet Twine, Cotton Yarn, No. 4 to 15, heavy 4-4 and 30 inch Shirting and Sheeting, manufactured at the Beaver Creek Mills.

We also offer 25 hhds. prime retailing Molasses, 12 tons Swedes, English, and American Iron, &c.

We invite purchasers to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

HALL & JOHNSON.

January 31, 1843. 89-tf

Received per Steamer,

10 BBLS. Woolsey & Woolsey's best Crushed SUGAR. For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

May 6, 1844. 5tf

ON CONSIGNMENT.

25 HHDS. PRIME SURINAM MOLASSES,
5 bbls. Crushed Sugar,

For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

December 20, 1843. 86tf

REAL ESTATE for sale.

THE HOUSE AND LOT on Rowan Street, occupied by O. P. Stark, Esq.

Also, a very handsome Northern-made Carriage. Apply to SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

Dec'r 26, 1843. 86tf

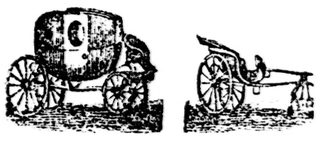
COPARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscriber having taken into copartnership his brother John H. Martine, the business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of JOHN H. & J. MARTINE, at the Old Stand, Hay Street, above the Post Office.

JAMES MARTINE.

June 21, 1843. 64tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.



GARDNER & McKETHAN,

CARRIAGE MAKERS,

HAVE now on hand and for sale a much larger Stock of Work than usual, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their Work and prices, which have been reduced to suit the times.

We warrant our work, as usual, for one year.

☞ Repairing neatly executed at short notice and at reduced prices.

Feb'y 28, 1843. 5tf

FIRE INSURANCE.

The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company

ARE prepared to take risks against Fire in any of the Towns of North Carolina, and on Dwellings in the country, at rates as favorable as any good Company.

Correct descriptions of the Property, accompanying the applications, and certified by persons known to the Agents, will, when post paid, meet with prompt attention.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents,
Fayetteville, N. C.

October 2, 1843. 74-1Y

F. T. WARD,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clis, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

Tin and Sheet Iron Ware,

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

Tin Baking Apparatus, of an entirely new pattern.

January 28, 1843. 39-1Y

PETERS'

VEGETABLE PILLS

MAY be termed a *universal medicine*, for there is scarcely any derangement or obstruction of the organs and functions of the human machine which they will not alleviate or remove. When administered in the early stages of congestion of the stomach or bowels, they speedily relax those organs, reduce the attendant fever, and restore the sufferer to health. Containing no irritating or drastic substances, their exhibition is never followed by that prostration of the bodily powers which characterises the operation of most other cathartics, and they may be administered without the slightest fear of producing the local inflammation so frequently caused by the pungent compositions vended by the quacks and charlatans of the day.

In almost all stages of disease, PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS will be found of beneficial effect, but they should always be resorted to, when the first symptom makes its appearance. The conquest of the complaint will then be easy, and immediate. In bilious disorders, remittent or intermittent fever, dyspepsia, dysentery, cholera, cholic, diarhœa, dropsy, sour or fetid eructations, enlargement of the spleen, sick head ache, complaints growing out of imperfect or too rapid digestion, torpor of the bowels, female obstructions, habitual costiveness, and all other diseases in which a purgative medicine is proper, PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS will be found unrivalled in the speed, certainty, and gentleness of their operation.

Peters' Worm Lozenges.

Peters' Worm Lozenges, although exceedingly pleasant to the taste, and perfectly mild, safe and painless in their operation, are the most powerful and destructive vermifuge that has yet been discovered. The speed and certainty with which they eradicate worms in all the stages of the disorder, both in children and adults, is almost incredible.

Peters' Cough Lozenges

For all diseases of the organs of respiration, there is no medicine that can compete with Peters' Cough Lozenges. They *stand alone* as the only sure remedy for cough, catarrh, asthma, influenza, incipient consumption, bronchitis, spitting of blood, and all pulmonary complaints.

Peters' Cordial Lozenges

Are a specific for the relief of nervous or sick headache, lowness of spirits or melancholy, languor and debility, either from previous disease or too free living, tremors, spasm of the stomach, irritability of the nerves, hysterical affections, drowsiness, cholera morbus, sense of fatigue, and palpitation of the heart. From their efficacy in the relief of headache, they are called by many the Headache Lozenge.

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore.

May 1, 1843. 52tf

Children's Toy Books,

For sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore